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Portugal: Its Bearing On Spain's Revolt

Spanish Charged Plot Followed Plot in Neighboring State

Agree to Embargo

Powers Insist Back Door to Spain Must Stay Closed as Neutrality Move

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OPORTO, Portugal—Officially the backdoor into Spain through Portugal is closed to interventionists—following Lisbon's belated agreement to ban the export of arms to Spain.

Nevertheless, persistent reports continue to circulate in foreign circles here—naturally not within earshot of the press censorship—that the military-clerical quasi-fascist dictatorship of Dr. Oliveira Salazar is actively helping the Spanish rebels—despite its promise to France and Britain not to "intervene" in Spain.

Pledge Under Pressure

It is recalled here that the Salazar dictatorship only fell in with the other European Powers after protracted negotiations and a good deal of pressure from Downing Street. Indeed, its hesitations and "reservations" were second only to those of the Italian and German dictatorships.

Yet hardly had the Lisbon government conveyed its agreement not to intervene in Spain than the German steamer Kamerun — whose search at sea by a Spanish Government warship recently lashed the German Press into fury and seriously imperiled the non-interventions negotiations — quietly steamed into the river Tagus, and was credibly reported to have landed a large cargo of munitions and gasoline for the Spanish rebels.

Other Grave Charges

Another German ship was reported to have steamed up the Tagus in the night, carrying mostly airplane parts, light tanks and hand grenades—also for the rebels.

An even graver accusation against the Salazar dictatorship persists here, namely that the real general headquarters of the Spanish military rebels is actually operating in Lisbon, with the connivance of the Lisbon government, with whom it is stated to be in "active relations," while the loyal Spanish Ambassador is said to be isolated in his embassy and practically cut off from Madrid.

Yet another Madrid grievance against the Salazar Government is the latter's reported order to the Portuguese police to hand back to the rebels any republican refugees who seek safety across the common frontier.

Watchful Waiting

From the 600 mile grandstand which Nature has provided by way of a continuous frontier with Spain, the armed forces of the Portuguese dictatorship are watching day and night for a break in the civil war raging just across the way. They realize that the success of the Madrid Government might eventually spell the doom of the Portuguese corporative régime, for Madrid's success is interpreted by them as a success for the Spanish Left, followed by further infiltration of Leftist ideas across the border and, eventually, perhaps, a Leftist revolution in Portugal.

For nearly 10 years the Salazar military dictatorship has clamped down iron doors on all those safety valves which are regarded as essential to democracies—such as freedom of speech and freedom of the press. Moreover, all political parties whatsoever, except the Government's own Union — have been driven underground by a large and efficient police force.

Plot Follows Plot

Ever since the arrival of the Spanish Republic five years ago, these Liberal forces have looked longingly to more Liberal Spain. They even staged an abortive rising against the Salazar dictatorship and were suppressed—for the time being. But all the time there has been unrest and plot has followed plot. The Spanish militarists' pronunciamento of July 18 was quickly followed by a rising in Madeira, again suppressed.

And so it is hardly surprising that every day Dr. Salazar is said to be dreading a Madrid success, the fall of nearby Oviedo or of Saragossa—followed, perhaps, by another rising throughout Portugal. And all the time right in front of the capital rides the Portuguese fleet, apparently peacefully at anchor in the broad Tagus—apparently, because

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Cool Stars Discovered In Neighborhood of Sun; Gauge Put on Milky Way

Professor Hetzler in Harvard Tercentenary Lecture Tells of Fading Luminaries Photographed on Infra-Red Plates

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 3—Stars so cool they have a temperature scarcely warmer than a red-hot horseshoe in the tongs of a blacksmith, were reported today before the first assembly of the American Astronomical society, meeting as part of Harvard's Tercentenary conference.

These are dying stars, according to Dr. C. W. Hetzler of Yerkes Observatory, stars that in relation to most of the flaming celestial orbs, are completely cold. Their presence was discovered only through the use of powerful telescopes, combined with the use of very fast infra-red photographic plates. Furthermore, they are comparatively close to our solar system, floating through space not far from the sun.

Down to 1000 Degrees

Dr. Hetzler told assembled scientists he gave his plates exposures varying from a few minutes to several hours, in order to bring out these objects. Previously, no star with a temperature less than 2000 degrees Fahrenheit was known, but the indications are that several of these newly disclosed bodies have surface temperatures of 1000 degrees Fahrenheit or less.

This opens a new field for exploration in astronomy which gives promisie of great possibilities. Dr. Hetzler occupies the same position in his field as the botanist who habitually travels to distant corners of the glob in search of new plants and one day suddenly discovers things right in his own back yard he didn't know were there.

Observing Near Home

He plans now an intensive search of the heavens immediately surrounding the sun for new low temperature stars. He hopes to find them with surface temperatures even lower than present indications—and if an entirely black object should turn up, a celestial body visible only through reflected starlight and as cold as our planet—it need scarcely be pointed out that astronomic history will truly be made.

Among other papers presented by astronomers of the McCormick Observatory at the University of Virginia were several estimates on the motions and temperatures of faint

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Polish Accord Seen as French Reply to Reich

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Sept. 3 — Closer military co-operation with Russia and Poland and, if possible, with Italy, will be France's answer to Germany's recent move in doubling its period of military service.

Rather than raise its own compulsory training period, and thus precipitate a race with the Reich which France could not hope to win, the French Government is understood to have decided to respond by increasing and re-enforcing its military equipment and its frontier defenses and by tightening its alliances with Russia, Poland, the Little Entente states and Italy.

French Arms for Poland

"Technical collaboration" with Poland is to be the first step in this diplomatic scheme of defense. In practice this means that the outcome of Gen. Edward Rydz-Smigly's visit to France has been a revival in active form of the military provisions of the Franco-Polish pact. There will now be renewed contacts between the two general staffs, and,

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American Fliers Forced to Land In South Wales

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LLWYNCELYN, South Wales, Sept. 3—Harry Richman and Henry T. (Dick) Merrill, American airmen out for a round trip, Atlantic-spanning speed test, landed in a Carmarthenshire field today, out of gasoline but safe.

Flying "about 11,000 feet high all the way," the night club owner and actor from New York and his veteran pilot, sped across the Atlantic from New York in less than 16 hours to outshine the speed feats of an imposing list of ocean pilots.

Return Flight Delayed

"It was a comfy trip," said Mr. Richman, not a whit perturbed by landing 175 miles short of his Croydon airdrome goal. "We are not going to fly back to America right away."

Unhurt and with their powerful, low-wing monoplane, the Lady Peace, undamaged, the Americans came down in a field near here at around 4:15 p. m. (10:15 a. m., eastern standard time), after flying

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Thursday, Sept. 3

Devil's Island—To Be Abandoned by French

France's much publicized penal colonies off the coast of French Guiana are now slated for abandonment. The next session of the French parliament is expected to provide accommodations in France for the long-term convicts heretofore sent to the South American colony. In the meantime, all further sailings of the prison ship La Martinière are cancelled. Devil's Island, best known of the group of penal colonies, will go with the others.

The protest of residents on the mainland is given as the reason for the decision to abandon the settlement.

Naval—Construction Goes on Apace

Upping naval limits goes on apace.

From Washington comes a disclosure that sometime last week the United States informed Britain "very reluctantly" it would be forced to retain 40,000 tons of destroyers out of the tonnage earmarked for scrapping under the old naval treaty. Japan is saving submarines instead of destroyers.

Naval construction is also going on rapidly all over the world—the United States still leading in amount of new tonnage on the ways, while Britain comes up into second place formerly held by France. Thus potential navies are being expanded from two sides—new ships, and removal of old ships from the scrapping lists.

Much is believed at stake by the participants. Britain, disturbed by Italy's recent threat in the Mediterranean, strives to recapture its once unquestioned domination of European waters. France builds to keep ahead of Germany and Italy combined. Germany seeks to catch up with France. Italy also seeks naval equality with France. And a vicious circle results.

Meanwhile, Japan apparently yearns to take advantage of Britain's preoccupation in Europe, but is restrained by rumors of an Anglo-American naval understanding on the Far East. America, the rumors have it, will protect Britain's interests in China while Britain undertakes to secure the peace of Europe.

Old Friends—France Seeks Tighter Alliances

Winning back old friends is the objective of France's diplomacy.

Almost desperately she strives to avert a combination of hostile forces such as she has not known for 400 years. Having completed arrangements for "technical collaboration" with Poland, France may seek to bring Poland, Soviet Russia and Czechoslovakia into closer friendship. Simultaneously, France is said to be renewing overtures to Italy in an effort to wean that country away from Germany.

Fascism dominant and co-ordinated in Germany, Italy, Spain, raises a spectre of the distant past—memories of a time when France was ringed about by the vast empire of Charles V of Spain. Then Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Spain and the Netherlands were all united under one man—and France was beaten to her knees, and might have gone down.

France well remembers this danger of the 16th century. Her diplomacy since has always been to keep Germany, Italy and Spain apart. Never has it come so near to failing as during recent weeks.

The danger has other effects besides reviving old friendships. The French Popular Front moves to transform itself into the French Front. Left-wing elements even promise to abandon their opposition to the

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

Social Credit Moves to Aid Farm Debtors

Alberta Plan Extends Moratorium 3 Years to Aid Agriculture

May Fix Interest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta., Sept. 3—The special session of the Social Credit legislature now in session is tackling the question of private debts and has extended the provisions of the Debt Adjustment Act of 1933 to apply to farm debts created prior to July 1, 1935. The Debt Adjustment Act now in force applies to debts which were contracted before July 1, 1932, but in this sweeping change the Government now gives a three-year extension to the existing laws of exemption.

Under the terms of this act, no action may be brought against a farm debtor until a permit has been secured from the debt adjustment board. Fears had been expressed by mortgage companies and investment dealers that the Government would attempt to introduce legislation to cancel all old debts or the interest thereon, as this move had been spoken of in public addresses by government members. Hence a feeling of relief at this less drastic action is felt by the creditors.

Maximum of 5 Per Cent

It is understood that a bill will be introduced to effect a compulsory interest cut to a maximum of 5 per cent on the rates now in force on all private debts and mortgages in Alberta. The Government has advocated the reduction of interest rates and it is probable that steps will be taken to implement this interest cut of private debts.

The compulsory reduction of interest to an average of 2½ per cent on the total bonded indebtedness of the province which came into effect on May 30 is being validated at this session in a bill introduced by Hon. W. A. Fallow. Under the provisions of this debt refunding legislation the government bars all legal action on the part of any creditor against the province. It stipulates that no person will be entitled to recover any interest at a higher rate than the rate prescribed for that security and no action shall be brought or maintained in any court of the province to enforce any foreign judgment founded on any such authority.

To Give More Credit

The machinery of the Social Credit system which is being introduced into Alberta is being assembled in "An Act to Provide the People of Alberta with Additional Credit." Under this act, introduced into the legislature now in session, the basic dividends to be paid monthly will be limited to those adult citizens who sign the registration forms and covenant to "co-operate heartily with the Social Credit Government." The bill provides for the issuing of provincial credits in the form of basic dividends, production loans and compensating discounts.

A main credit house will be established to handle the features of the Social Credit plan and the bill gives the credit house authority to provide advances of Alberta credit to those engaged in agriculture, manufacturing or other industries, to build houses or engage in any vocation or calling. For such loans the credit house may demand security in currency, securities or mortgages and the credit house may seize, sell and

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Private Jobs Show Steady Rise in U.S. Over a Year Ago

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3—The number of workers moving from relief to private employment has been consistently higher this year than it was a year ago, records of the United States Employment Service revealed today.

The records corroborated President Roosevelt's statement in his budget revision message yesterday that "the unemployed are continuing to be absorbed in industry and I believe that there will be a further substantial increase of such employment during the coming months."

A table comparing placements for the last four months with the same months a year ago was released by the employment service as follows:

	1935	1936
April	101,467	109,174
May	112,169	131,788
June	95,766	121,535
July	104,439	116,050

The summer is usually a dull season in private industry, but officials point out that the job market has held up unusually well this year.

This pick-up in private employment was counted on by the President when he ordered a gradual reduction in relief jobs last spring. Works Progress administration employment reached its peak during the last week in February with 3,036,000 on its rolls.

This number has declined gradually until on Aug. 22—the last date for which reports are available—only 2,346,407 were at work on this type of federal emergency employment. The load is expected to increase again as cold weather comes, but reliefg officials are hopeful that it will not reach last year's peak again.

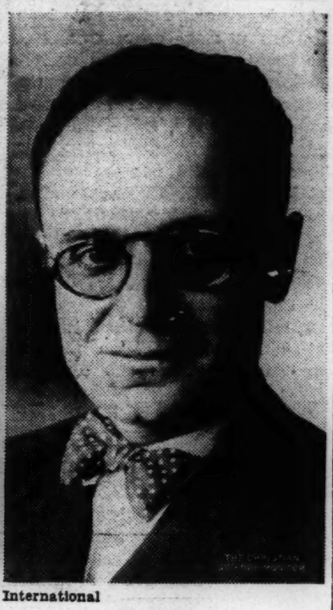
Plan World Campaign to Bring End to War

L. N. A.

Capt. E. Page Gaston
American Delegate

Wide World

Viscount Cecil of Chelwood
Leading Promoter of Conference



International

Pierre Cot
French Air Minister

Canada Begins Registration Of Its Unemployed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Sept. 3—Work of registration and classification of all Canada's unemployed has been commenced by the National Employment Commission. The commission was established by act of parliament last April as a national body representative of all governments, parties and social organizations, for the purpose of assuming responsibility for the care of the unemployed. Its activities are to include every phase of the present problem and even, in the wording of the bill "recommend comprehensive measures constituting a long-range plan of national development which may be proceeded with or discontinued from time to time as conditions may determine."

The business of appointing the personnel and getting the machinery into running order proved a task in itself. Now, however, under the chairmanship of Arthur B. Purvis and including men and women of national reputation, the commission has started on its census-taking of the jobless. It is estimated that there are approximately 1,200,000 men, women and children "on relief." An effort will be made to ascertain how many of these are employable and along what particular lines, and then individual industries will be approached by the Commission and urged to absorb as many of these men and women as possible.

It is understood that particular attention will be paid to that large but unregistered class who have managed to keep off relief rolls although out of work.

Norman Rogers, minister of labor, says that whatever unemployment conditions may be this winter the Government has no intention of reopening the relief camps for unemployed single men which were closed down during the summer. It may, however, start a series of vocational schools where the men will be trained for special work.

Reich Holds Up Neutrality; Final Warning to U. S. Citizens

Hinted That Embassy May Soon Be Moved From Madrid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 — Once more, as a last-minute warning, the United States Government has urged all Americans in war-torn Spain to avail themselves of the present opportunity to leave Spain."

This is apparent indication that within a very few days the American Embassy in Madrid will be closed or moved elsewhere, and that American warships will leave Spanish waters.

Nevertheless, a sizable number of United States citizens still remain on Spanish soil. Latest indications are that there are 118 in Madrid alone, with 36 others in the embassy. Most of the former group seem determined for one reason or another to stick it out.

16 Go Eastward

Another group of Americans—16 in all—were on their way to the east coast of Spain and safety today, it was learned at the state department. They entrained last night for Valencia and Alicante, where the American Cruiser Quincy is expected to embark them.

As they were leaving Madrid, the Italian embassy and consulate were closed and the staffs transferred to Alicante—an indication of what the American authorities may do later.

Intervention

Meantime, Washington had no direct information on the efforts of European and Latin-American diplomatists to promote a truce in Spain, nor was there any hint that the United States would assist in this work.

Indications of growing American interest in the Spanish crisis reach Washington, together with complete approval of the hands-off policy of the Administration, along with its intentness to keep American citizens and vessels out of harm's way.

Religious Issue

Despite the religious issues involved in the Spanish struggle, and the intense emotions which the con-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Rebels Push Loyalist Defenders of Coast Towns

LONDON, Sept. 3 (AP)—A hesitant Germany held up convocation of the Anglo-French international neutrality committee today as three more nations joined the group.

Soviet Russia, Hungary and Finland accepted offers to serve with the 12 nations which already have agreed to band together in an effort to co-ordinate European moves for non-intervention in the Spanish civil war.

It was felt in informed quarters that the actual work of the committee could get under way when Germany agreed to co-operate.

Portugal agreed late yesterday on a conditional basis.

Government Forces Thrust Back at Irun Before Rebel Advance

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BEHOBIE, France, Sept. 3 — Government troops, forced backward into Irun by a deadly hail of rebel steel, labored throughout the night to throw up improvised barricades against an expected renewed assault in the streets of the northern coastal city.

Gained No Ground

Government forces attempted a counter-attack against the rebels in Behobia, (Spain) early today but gained no ground. The attack was supported by government artillery at Fuenterrabia. The shelling was ineffective because of poor marksmanship.

The forces of the supporters of the Madrid regime were depleted by wholesale desertions across the Bidassoa river into this French town.

The rebels drove the militiamen headlong into the Spanish town of Behobia from the last line of organized defences and continued to pour shells and bombs into the disorderly columns.

Bullets Into France

Bullets from fascist rifles and machine guns bounced into French Behobie as the insurgents rushed the government soldiers into the flowing stream.

Rebel infantry, still more than one mile from Irun, advanced step by step "cleaning up" nests of snipers and machine gun crews.

Along the streets of Behobia, squads of fascists pushed a cautious advance, working their way from house to house as government rifles cracked out at them from behind mattress-stuffed windows.

Behobia and Behobie

The little Spanish village of Behobia, twin city to French Behobie across the river-border, looked as if fire had swept through the entire town.

Nearly every window in stores and houses along the main street facing the river was smashed. Storefronts were wricked by the day-long battle. Holes and deep chips gave evidence of machine-gun damage to buildings.

Batteries of rebel artillery moved up a mile nearer Irun after the advance into Behobia and gun crews were ordered to stand by for renewal of the attack.

Two hundred and fifty French

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

Alabama Rides on Cotton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Traffic is moving over Alabama's first "Cotton Highway," 12 miles of paving between Tuscaloosa and Reform. This is only the beginning of an extended program in which more than 500 miles of roads are to be built in a number of states—all with the idea of developing a great new use for cotton, chief product of the southern farm.

Some 6,167,000 square yards of cotton fabric are being furnished to state highway departments by the United States Department of Agriculture. Advocates of the cotton paving claim that its use not only reinforces the bituminous surfacing, but prevents it from cracking, and improves its resistance to water. Several months will be required for an adequate test of the highways.

Resembles Burlap

The fabric resembles burlap bagging material and comes in strips 82 inches wide, three strips being required for the road of ordinary width. The roll of cotton fabric is laid on a fresh tar prime coat covering the road base of chert or gravel. Then the road top, a tar compound from one to two inches thick, is rolled on top of the cotton.

Six bales of cotton are required for a mile of the usual "farm-to-market" road. Use of cotton increases construction costs about $1000 a mile. Engineers will watch the cotton roads with interest for the next several months, gathering data on the permanence and strength of the "black-top" highways.

Alabama in Lead

Alabama proposes to build 119 miles of highways with the layer of cotton fabric. North Carolina comes next with plans for 105 miles. Some 24 states plan to make experiments with coton fabric. In addition, several states have asked for cotton mats, also furnished by the Federal Government, for use in curing concrete roads.

The cotton mats replace salt, hay or straw used in the north and burlap which is used in many sections for curing concrete pavements.

Test of Cotton Road Planned in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 3—New York state is going to try out the "cotton roads," and if the experiment proves successful, this kind of roadway may supplant gravel road here, it was announced by the highway department.

The new road will be laid between Mariaville and Amsterdam for a distance of six miles and will be built of cotton sheeting, a surplus product being handled by the Federal Government, which is donating the material for the experiment. In appearance it will be similar to highways built of bituminous macadam, the announcement says.

'Just Dog'—But a Hero

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio, Sept. 3—Shining in the sunlight were the carefully-brushed golden hair of three-year-old Patty Lee, the well-combed shaggy coat of her dog Buddy, and a silver medal in the hand of Municipal Judge Owen D. Roderick of Akron, as a circle of relatives and friends looked on the other day.

Some time before, Buddy had flashed across a plowed field to the rescue when the sudden bolting of a horse had brought a scream from his small mistress. Darting at the horse's head he diverted its rush toward her.

Now Buddy was receiving the highest honors ever awarded a dog in Summit county—a medal from the American Humane society and a certificate of merit from the Dog's World International Company for "outstanding accomplishment in the dog world."

The latter makes his exploit become a part of a permanent record of noble deeds of great dogs throughout the world. This certificate was presented by Humane Officer N. C. Field. It was inscribed with Buddy's name and a record of his act. In the space marked "breed" were the words "just dog."

Peace Drives In All Nations Brussels Goal

Delegates to World Parley Hope to Stir Action by Governments

Pooling of Ideas

United States Represented by 35 Groups—Peace Ballot of Britain Recalled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS, Sept. 3—Aiming to lend impetus which will start simultaneous peace movements throughout the countries of the world, the International Peace Campaign Conference opened here today.

Representatives of all the major nations of the world, with the exception of Germany and Italy, are gathered here. They come from Japan, New Zealand, Australia, North and South American, Africa, India and Europe.

They hope, by pooling ideas, to spread the coherent demand for peace in such a way that the world's statesmen must listen to it.

In Charge of Arrangements

Dame Adelaide Livingstone, noted worker for peace, has been mainly responsible for preliminary arrangements. Viscount Cecil of Chelwood has been active in putting finishing touches to them. Pierre Cot, French air minister, has given his support. Mme. Léon Blum, wife of France's prime minister, is treasurer. Salvador de Madariaga, well-known Spanish diplomat and writer, is also assisting.

Delegations have come from 35 peace societies in the United States, led by John Nevin Sayre, president of the Peace Societies of America.

World Conference Sought

Among these delegates is Capt. E. Page Gaston, European peace commissioner of the International Reform federation of Washington, who is engaged on a European tour to gain adherents to the plan of calling a world conference to put into effect the Pact of Paris, signed by 63 nations to outlaw war.

Captain Gaston explained to an interviewer that he believes President Roosevelt should show his willingness to co-operate in world affairs by calling a conference of the signatories of the Paris pact. Captain Gaston feels that the President will make this gesture if he believes Europe is behind him.

Will Consult Statesmen

Following a meeting in London, at which George Lansbury appealed for a supreme effort to end differences, Captain Gaston has come to Brussels to take part in the campaign conference.

His next move, he told an interviewer, will be consultations with statesmen of France and Britain.

The Peace Campaign Congress has also been promised an address by Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, who has declared his interest in the aims of the conference.

Great interest has been aroused here by the proposal of New Zealand's socialist government that national plebiscites be held by League members to discover how far their peoples are prepared to go in defense of the Covenant against an aggressor.

The idea is seen here as a direct offshoot of the British peace ballot which resulted in vote of more than 6,700,000 in favor of military sanctions by the League.

New Zealand's proposal is considered a powerful antidote to the growing tendency to extract the League's few remaining teeth and turn Geneva into a mere international clearing house.

Scots' Peace Delegation Helped by Band Concert

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH — The sound of singing in Princes Street gardens here recently was surprising and caused passers-by to stop and listen. It was a peace concert in the bandstand under the Castle Rock.

Bands perform there often, but this was something different. It was a concert organized to pay the expenses of the delegation now attending the world peace congress in Brussels. The organizers, artists and all connected gave their services free and the Town Council granted the use of the gardens and the stand.

The Edinburgh peace council exists for the purpose of co-ordinating all peace opinion and activity within the city and to link up through the Scottish peace council and the international peace council with peace activity throughout the world.

Egyptian Poultry Yields £8,300,000 In Annual Profits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO—Poultry farming is second only to cotton in importance in Egyptian agriculture, realizing an annual profit to the country of £8,300,000, or about half the net profit which cotton brings the growers in a year like the past, according to the estimates of the Ministry of Agriculture.

The figures are based on the annual production of 700,000,000 eggs worth £3,400,000, 50,000,000 chickens worth £2,500,000, 15,000,000 pairs of rabbits worth £1,500,000, 15,000,000 pairs of pigeons worth £750,000, with ducks, geese and turkeys making up the balance.

De Valera Shows Big Gains In Recent Irish Elections

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—The Fianna Fail Party recently won two "key" by-elections in Galway and Wexford, and is now rejoicing in the fact that in spite of their having been in office since March, 1932, the popularity of Mr. Eamon de Valera and his team shows signs of increasing.

Both in Galway and Wexford, the votes cast for the Government candidate showed a substantial increase on the last election. Indeed, at Wexford, the Fianna Fail nominee obtained no less than 51 per cent of the total first preference votes—or more than all the other three candidates put together. At the last election he received 41 per cent of the first preferences.

Republicans Fail

A remarkable feature at both elections was the poor showing of the Cumann na Poblachta or Republican candidate who had the backing of the Irish Republican Army. In Galway, Count Plunkett, the Republican, only polled 2690 votes or about 4 per cent of the total votes cast. In the Wexford election, Mr. Stephen Hayes, standing as a Republican, was even less successful, obtaining only 1301 first preferences or about 3 per cent of the total.

This is the first time the extreme Republicans have put up candidates in these two constituencies.

Labor also had a serious setback. Its pull in Wexford fell by almost 50 per cent from 8214 to 4276. Labor had no candidate in the Galway election.

Disappointing

There is no doubt that the results came as a great disappointment to the Fine Gael or United Ireland Party whose supporters had held both seats prior to their falling vacant. It should be added, however, that at a general election Galway elects nine deputies and Wexford five and that in 1932 a Fianna Fail candidate was top of the poll in both cases.

In spite of this fact, it is now regarded as certain that if there were a general election today—one is not due for 18 months—Fianna Fail would come back with an increased majority.

Political observers ascribe Mr. de Valera's continued popularity partly to the comparative prosperity of Irish industry, farming excepted, and partly to the fact that his chief opponents, the Fine Gael Party, have not yet been able to work out an agreed policy.

Fine Gael was formed by the fusion of Mr. William T. Cosgrove's Cumann na Gael Party with the Farmers' Party led by Mr. Frank MacDermot and Mr. James Dillon. Mr. MacDermot has since resigned and now sits in the Dail as an Independent.

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20 ¶ These *are* the sons of Sē'ir the Hôr'-īte, who inhabited the land; Lō'-tăn, and Shō'-băl, and Zĭb'-ĕ-ọn, and Ā'-năh,
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In nearly all the reports of these night-time accidents, there is evidence that someone was driving faster than his eyes could see, or into darkness that wasn't dispelled by headlights or highway illumination.

Human eyes are not like owl eyes. Light rays from headlamps do not bend around curves or over hills.

The facts urge every driver who has any thought for himself and his fellow-men to slow down when the sun goes down; to have two self-imposed speed limits—one for clear days, a slower one for nights and bad weather.

Beware the dark as you would a fog, a snow, or a heavy rain.

Read these pertinent extracts from reports of various night-time accidents:

"Ran into rear of truck."

"Didn't see pedestrian till too late to stop."

"Loose gravel threw car off road. Machine turned over twice."

"Blinded by oncoming headlights, crashed car ahead that was slowing down for turn."

"Hit bridge abutment."

"Crashed into wreck of two cars that had collided ten minutes earlier."

And so they go—mostly variations of the fact that people were outdriving their headlights, that they couldn't stop within the range of their own vision.

Published in the interest of highway safety
The Travelers Insurance Company
The Travelers Indemnity Company
The Travelers Fire Insurance Company
Hartford, Connecticut

Drive carefully, walk cautiously during the long Labor Day week-end. These holidays have always been dangerous days, even more dangerous nights. This year, make them safe for drivers, passengers, and pedestrians. Live and let live.

A. F. of L. Defines Mass Union Plan

Allows skilled trades to promote their best interests and provides for all labor to present joint demands—Follows federation idea as embodied in the metal trades.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3—The plan of organizing the mass production industries, including steel, which the American Federation of Labor favors, has received little recognition in the labor split expected to reach a new climax this week, when a number of important trade unions are scheduled for suspension from the A. F. of L.

More than simply a design to organize by trades or crafts, the A. F. of L. program embraces the principle of federation. This is an old system which has worked conspicuously well on the railroads for years. It is a basic policy of the organized metal trades.

The essence of the plan is to give each skilled trade the fullest opportunity to look after its own interests while all classes of labor then combine in presenting joint demands.

One Contract Covers All

As a single group, through a common committee, all the workers in an industry negotiate with the employer, and sign a single contract covering all.

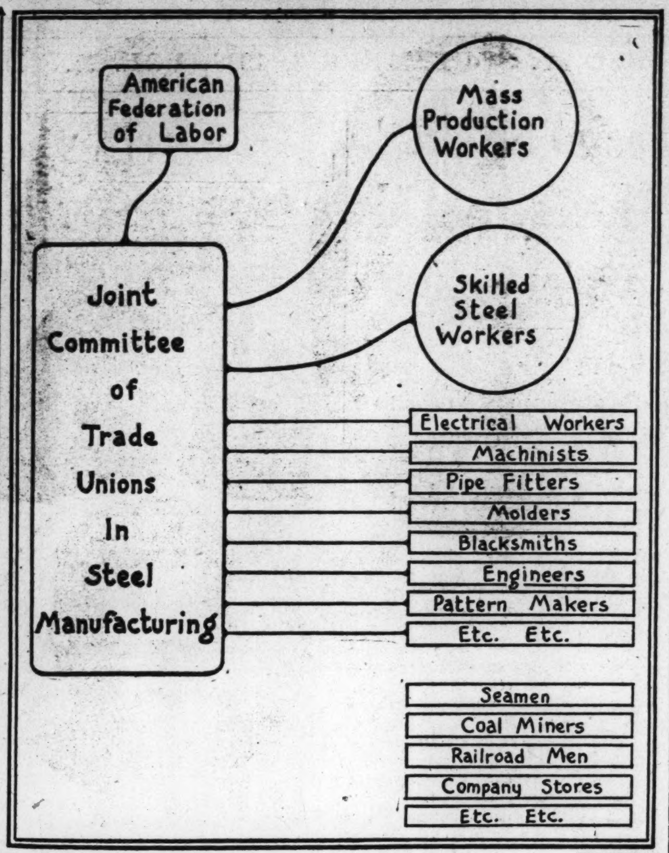
This idea is the alternative in the trade union movement to the industrial union urged by John L. Lewis. The A. F. of L. plan represents what the majority of union labor would have worked with in steel, had the forces controlling the A. F. of L. made a campaign there this year. But the tactics of the A. F. of L. were superseded and lost sight of when Mr. Lewis and his Committee for Industrial Organization struck out independently to organize steel on a different line. Their project is to merge all workers engaged in the production of steel into a single big union of the industry.

The C. I. O.'s intervention in steel helped to bring on the promised suspension of all unions failing to withdraw from the C. I. O. by next Saturday.

How It Works With Railroads

Probably the best illustration of the A. F. of L system for unionizing big industry is found on the railroads, where the organized workers including common labor are enlisted in 21 separate unions. These all get together in a joint committee, with its standing officers, to deal as one body with the railroads.

The same plan would be transferred to the steel, automobile, rubber and other big nonunion industries, it is pointed out by John P. Frey, president of the metal trades department of the A. F. of L in describing the A. F. of L.'s method for the great mass production field. Mr. Frey acted as prosecutor in the recent trial of C. I. O. unions by the executive council of the A. F. of L. The trial resulted in giving C. I. O. unions 30 days to withdraw ending Sept. 5.



By a Staff Artist

Illustrating A. F. of L. Union Plan

Shows Joint Committee of Trade Unions in Steel Manufacture and Branches Emanating From It

One New Feature

There is one new feature of the A. F. of L. plan, consisting of a union for mass production workers. The great expansion of this type of semi-skilled employee, particularly in the automobile industry, has focussed the thought of labor on them.

"In the steel industry," said Mr. Frey, "we would form a union of mass production workers, including all common and semi-skilled labor or so called mass production workers. Every one would be eligible who belongs in the semi-skilled repetitive processes, doing but a minor part of what is required to produce the finished article.

A second large union would be made up of those who are peculiarly steel workers, employed in processes individual to the steel industry.

Has 50 Years Experience

"For more than 50 years there has been a union in the steel industry designed for this field, the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers. We would have all the skilled steel men in this union.

"Outside of these two classes of workers, many skilled trades are employed in the mills in the production of steel. Among them are the electrical workers, the machinists, pipe fitters, molders, blacksmiths, boilermakers, etc. Besides these are a number of other trades.

"These crafts all have their national or international unions. We should organize local unions of these trades in the steel plants, affiliated with their national unions. Thus we would preserve the organization of the skilled minority of workmen amid the host of workers in the great industry.

Covering Other Workers

"The principle of federation would then be applied. Each group would name its representative to a joint committee representing the industry as a whole. The committee would work out a wage schedule for all classes of labor in the plant, as well as hours and working conditions.

"The advantage of this system of federation is that it leaves each group free to deal with its own peculiar problems. These become more important or complex according as the skill of the group becomes greater.

"Then as a result of the common program entered into jointly by all the unions, a single set of requirements would be given to the corporation, and a single agreement for the entire industry negotiated.

"In some cases we have a union shop by agreement. The trade union movement has to be practical and has to deal with circumstances as it finds them.

Only Needs Fair Start

"Once basic wage rates are established satisfactorily, the probabilities are that future increases in wages will be on flat percentage basis. The custom in the trade union movement is to ask straight percentage increases throughout.

"In the manufacturing industry we have seen the one big union fall down every time. The form of organization we advise is not theoretical but the result of our experience in the metal trades."

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Cool Stars Found Near Sun's Path

(Continued from Page 1)

stars. Their work led to new estimates on the effective thickness of our galactic system, since they have obtained average distances for groups of stars that are far from the plane of our Milky Way galaxy.

How Thick the Milky Way

Independently of Harvard, McCormick Observatory has determined the thickness of the milky way system for giant and dwarf stars separately. Their results regarding the thickness of the system of the giants agrees with earlier predictions, but it is found that the system of the dwarfs is much thinner than had heretofore been expected.

Recent work by Shapley and others have led to the discovery of a great many very luminous objects belonging to our Milky Way system, but at large distances from the central plane. The result of the Virginia astronomers does not contradict this work in the least, but it suggests that some of the stars that are intrinsically faint stick pretty close to the Milky Way plane.

Universal Reason

In a lecture last evening, Prof. Étienne Gilson of the University of Paris stressed the need for keeping universities free from political dictation regarding the curricula. Mental slavery, he told the conference, is the wosrt form of slavery known.

"Reason and truth," he stated, "cannot be limited by national or racial lines, if they are to be effective. They must be universal, and the universities must lead the fight to make them so if they are to survive."

On the Radio

The complete proceedings of this congress of scientists and scholars are broadcast by the shortwave station W1XAL, the World Wide Broadcasting foundation. Special wires have been run from the studios in the University Club, Boston, direct to Harvard lecture halls.

Some 25 broadcasts are being made in all on a frequency of 11.79 megacycles during the daytime and 6.04 megacycles at night. Among men to be heard this week and next are Albert Einstein, Sir Arthur Eddington, John Dewey, Charles G. Jung, Robert A. Milliken, Arthur H. Compton, A. Lawrence Lowell, Henry Osborn Taylor and Frank B. Jewett.

W1XAL, broadcasting with 10,000 watts power, may be heard on any standard all-wave radio set. Under normal conditions the broadcasts reach most North American regions, Europe and North Africa.

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Friendly Approach Urged in Ship War By New Zealander

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—A conviction that a solution of the Pacific shipping problem must be approached in a manner that did not involve any spirit of antagonism toward the United States of America is expressed by the New Zealand Minister of Marine, Peter Fraser.

"American shipping companies are at a great advantage in that they have raised money from the Government at a very low rate of interest to build their ships and that the ships are running on Government subsidy," said the Minister, "and unless something is done by New Zealand, Australia, Canada, and Great Britain our ships will be driven off the Pacific.

"There is also a danger with respect to the Tasman services. Various proposals have been put forward and it is essential that some action should be taken to protect our shipping, but if we approached the United States in a spirit of antagonism we would lose a great deal more than we would gain. It is in the interests of New Zealand and Australia, for reasons I need not specify, to have the greatest possible friendship with the United States.

"Honolulu is as important to this country in many ways as it is to the United States. If certain combinations of nations of the world took place, friendship between the United States, Australia, and ourselves would be important, but better still would be a treaty of peace among the Pacific nations."

Mr. Fraser added that the United States stipulated that none but American ships could carry passengers or cargo from United States ports to certain ports outside its actual geographical boundaries, such as Honolulu, and it could therefore not object if Australia and New Zealand adopted the same attitude with regard to the Tasman trade.

That was a position that might have to be considered by Parliament, he held, and any action would have to be taken in the light of the necessity of preventing our shipping from being destroyed. It would not have to be done in a spirit of antagonism to the United States, but simply for reasons of self-preservation, he insisted.

Passenger business across the Pacific Ocean was once a virtual monopoly for British lines. Within the past few years the bulk of it has been captured by American lines operating newer, faster and more luxurious ships. British shipping interests charge the U. S. lines with unfair competition in the form of excess government subsidy. But the United States subsidy—in the form of mail contracts—was originally devised to meet the disadvantage of alleged British subsidy.

On both sides there are disguised subsidies and special advantages of uncertain value. It is apparently impossible to determine accurately which enjoys the most government aid and whether the American lines have captured the business because of unfair subsidy advantage, or merely because they put newer and faster ships on the trans-Pacific run.

In this atmosphere of uncertain facts tempers are strained and much talk of retaliation is heard in Australia and New Zealand.

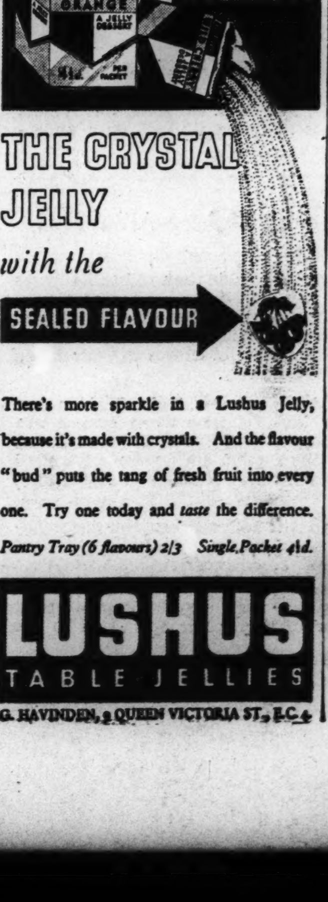
U. S. Final Warning To Citizens in Spain

(Continued from Page 1)

tinued executions of members of the clergy have aroused with many Americans; there is perceptible from here no great demand for American intervention in any form. Sermons from many American pulpits are being preached weekly in condemnation of events in Spain, the state department has been informed, but so far they have evoked no definite and responsibly supported demands for action.

An Improvement

This situation is a happy improvement, in the eyes of foreign affairs experts, over what might have been the case a few years ago, when such outrages would have aroused many flaming demands for intervention—"in the name of humanity." Today, it is felt, the public realizes very well that the entire European scene is highly inflammable, and that probably almost any type of direct American action would serve to make matters worse. That is the interpretation of opinion that reaches authorities here. Impartial observers, who are not connected with the Administration, feel that both the state department and the public generally deserve a meed of credit for their restraint.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France to Send No More Convicts To Devil's Island

PARIS, Sept. 3 (AP)—France will send no more prisoners to the French Guiana penal colonies—including the famed Devil's Island—pending action in Parliament on the Government's prison reform bill, it was disclosed yesterday.

The measure is expected to provide for eventual suppression of the penal colonies and establishment of new prisons in France for long-term convicts.

Marius Moutet, minister of colonies, and Marc Rucart, minister of justice, who are expected to push the bill when Parliament reconvenes, reached an agreement by which the great prison ship La Martinière will make no departures in the meantime.

For years the colonists of the Guiana mainland have pleaded with French Governments to end what they called a "living insult to the continent of South America."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRINIDAD, B. W. I.—Announcement from Paris that official efforts will be made to abolish the penal settlement in French Guiana known as Devil's Island has been welcomed here. Every year the Trinidad Government has to handle embarrassing problems caused by the landing of fugitives from the convict colony, who usually reach here in an exhausted condition, having traversed the sea in open boats with inadequate provisions and water.

These fugitives, 200 of whom have had to be dealt with in the past seven years, are given prison sentences by the courts for landing without passports. On their release they are sent away the same way they came—by boat, the authorities supplying fresh provisions and water—since no steamship office will issue a ticket to any destination without a passport.

The Trinidad Labor party, which has English affiliations, has protested against what it calls the inhumane procedure involved, and threatens to carry the matter to Westminster. The Government, however, maintains that the fugitives are treated as humanely as possible, and that the exit by boat is the only possible solution of an awkward problem, though admittedly an unsatisfactory one.

Spanish War Veterans Want Aliens Deported

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Sept. 3 (AP)—United Spanish War Veterans, in convention yesterday, unanimously adopted a resolution calling on Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins to deport 3,000,000 aliens whom, the veterans declared, were illegally in the United States.

The same resolution urged the Secretary of Labor to fix limits to the period of residence of aliens who do not undertake obligations of citizenship. Of this class, the resolution said, there are more than 7,000,000.

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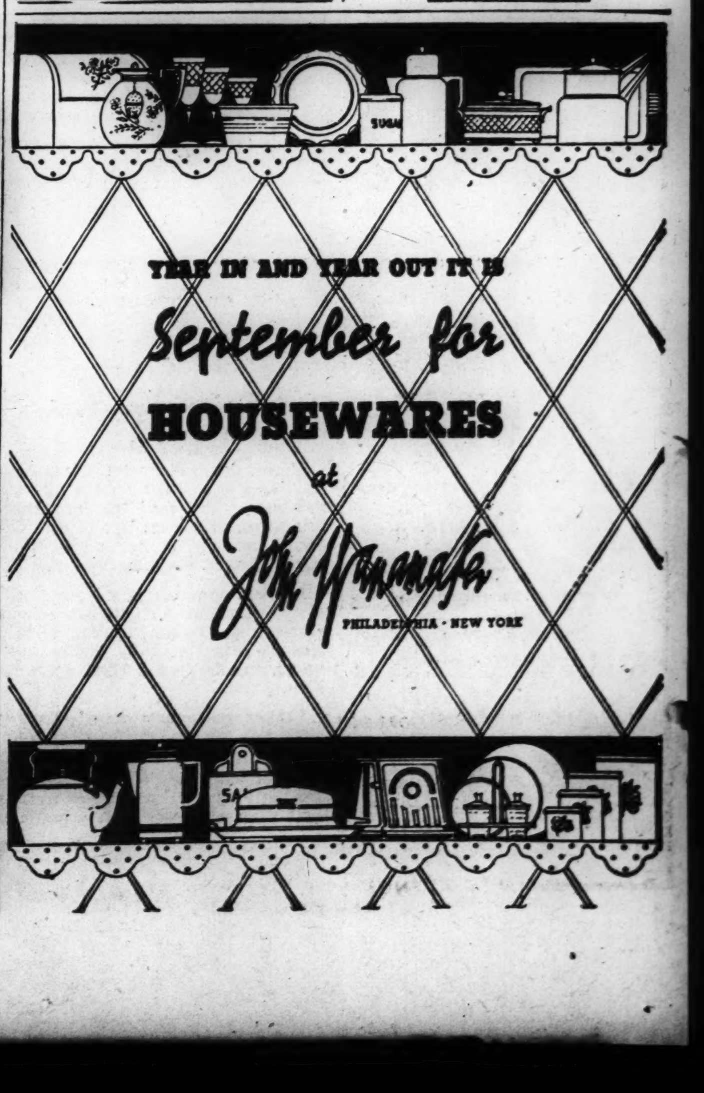
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Switzerland's Ibex and Chamois Find Haven in National Park

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ZERNEZ, Switz.—The national effort of the Swiss people to save the ibex and the chamois from virtual extinction is succeeding.

This is revealed in the latest statistics released by the Swiss National Park commission, which discloses that there are now seven times as many ibexes or steinbocks in the park as were counted during the 1918 census. The herds of wild chamois show an increase of 41 per cent.

Close to Italian Border

The National Park is situated in the Lower Engadine, in the extreme corner of southeastern Switzerland, close to the Italian border. In this territory not so many years ago the brown bear was still the undisputed master. Here, too, roamed large herds of ibex and chamois, amid magnificently wild and rugged scenery.

Owing to his depredations among the Alpine cattle the bear was eventually put down. The ibex, too, fell in alarming numbers to the stalker's gun, while the ranks of the graceful chamois were dangerously thinned. Severe game laws were passed but did not prevent the threatened annihilation. Finally, nature lovers all over the little republic and sympathizers in foreign lands took up their cause and in 1909 the Swiss National Park was formed.

Animal and Plant Haven

Today, it is a territory more than 90 miles in circumference, held by the Federal Council on a 99-year lease—a veritable islanad in which primitive nature is allowed to thrive, untouched by the civilization surrounding it on all sides. Here, complete protection exists for animals and plants. Not a shot may be fired, not a flower removed, not a tree felled. Even the grass may not be cut, nor fallen trees brought down to the villages.

Says Dr. C. Schroeter, professor of botany in Zurich: "Here a whole nation has authorized the preservation of all for all, and all personal advantages or material profit are eliminated. That alone is a piece of national education, a patriotic accomplishment making for unity and purity, the value of which cannot be too highly estimated."

Shelters for Visitors

The annual upkeep of the National Park runs into approximately £3000, which is defrayed by the Federal Government and the Society for the Protection of Nature. The various Alpine communities around the park have voluntarily surrendered their economic rights in the forests. This sacrifice for the national good is rewarded by an annual grant of £2000. It has also brought many visitors to the district. To accommodate the latter, several shelters have been built.

Today, visitors from all over the world are visiting this unique region in Central Europe and are rewarded with the remarkable spectacle of large forests slowly going back to their virgin state. They can also watch splended specimens of animal and bird life, every year becoming more abundant.

This is shown in the annual census attempted in October. Thus, in 1918, there were only 7 ibexes in the park. Now there are 45. The chamois, too, have increased—from 1000 to 1410. Red deer are much more numerous. There were only 9 at the beginning. Now there are 230, while roe deer have multiplied from 60 to 230. Large colonies of marmots offer further interest to the visiting nature lover, while overhead circles the majestic eagle.

Museum of Wild Life

In Coire, capital of the canton in which the park lies, is a fine museum entirely devoted to the wild life of the park.

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Children Prove Adept in Molding Own Character

Pathfinder Plan which started in Detroit is now used in several other cities and in Europe — teaches child by graphic objective stories the proper behavior in special instances — schoolchildren take active part in the lessons.

Character education is becoming increasingly recognized as a a moral and civic necessity in modern schools. Numerous plans and programs to this end have the interested approval of educators and child-guidance workers. Among them, one of the best established—a method that has proved itself through years of application and gradual growth—is the Pathfinder Plan.

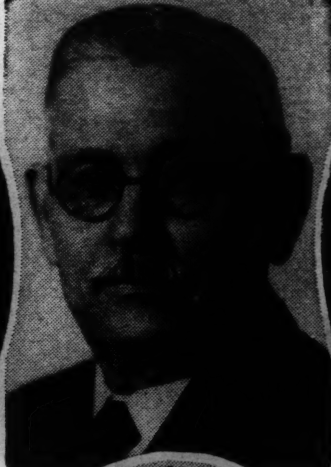
The accompanying stories tell how it is working in Detroit, where it originated, in Cleveland and in the suburbs of St. Louis, these among a large number of cities and small towns in the United States and abroad.

By Ashen-Brenner; Photo by Gerhard Sisters

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Mrs. Norman Windsor

President, Child Conservation Conference, Inc., St. Louis



James F. Wright

Top—Originator of the Pathfinder Plan Movement

A. L. Bittikofer

Bottom—Sponsor and Promoter of Pathfinder Plan in Cleveland

Miss Dorothy Backus

Evanston, Ill., Woman Heads Pathfinder Plan in St. Louis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Sept. 3—Possibly because Detroit tends to think in mechanical terms, one of its educational ventures has been dubbed "human engineering." But under another name, the Pathfinder Plan of Education, Detroit's work has spread as far westward as San Francisco and eastward it has leaped the Atlantic and for 10 years has been used in Rome, Italy.

Daily to the founder of the plan, J. F. Wright, come the inquiries of educators, and many of them come to Detroit to spend weeks with him to study the plan.

Simply, the plan is moral training and character education by means of discussion groups among the pupils, which the instructor merely guides.

One of Students Presides

From a central office, instructors, trained to know children, visit separate schools each day. When the instructor enters the classroom, the Pathfinder president, perhaps a boy or girl of 12, takes the position of authority at the teacher's desk and calls the class to order. Then the minutes of the previous meeting are read by the class secretary and approved. Then the Pathfinder instructor and his subject are introduced and the lesson is on.

There is no obvious moralizing or preaching. It is a lively discussion, in which every member of the class participates and is merely guided by the instructor.

Here is a typical lesson which indicates how modern methods in education help the children find themselves and their proper relations to others. If it is a B-6th class (11- and 12-year-olds), the lesson may be on "Hero."

Defining a Hero

"What is a hero?" the instructor asks.

"A hero is a brave man," one says.

"A hero is one who dares do something hard," says another. Encouraged by the instructor, they are asked to name some real heroes. There are heroes out of history, from Columbus to Lindbergh.

"Why were they heroes?" the instructor insists. He must have reasons. No parrot recitations for him. He is getting them to think. They tell him why.

Perhaps they have had enough of the conventional storybook heroes. So he tells of a group of boys, playing baseball, who broke a window. All ran, except one boy who stood his ground. The irate home owner arrives. By now there are several ethical problems involved. It is no section out of ancient history, or a storybook, it is a section of the life of the American boy.

New Conception of Heroic Act

"Who was the hero?"

A dozen hands go up and an urchin, who might have run himself once, shouts. "The boy who stayed." "But why was he a hero?" persists the instructor. "Who should pay for the window? Should he tell who the other boys were?"

There are many things to be answered, and while the children are doing it a new conception of "Hero" grows in the young minds. They had never thought much about moral heroes before. Very skillfully the instructor shows why the boy or girl who dares to do the thing he knows is right, in spite of discomfort, is a real hero. He asks them how they con be heroes, and there are a dozen ways the children think of that will enable them to be heroes without wearing bold uniforms or rescuing babies from burning buildings. A little girl suggests she could be one by helping her weary mother wash the dishes.

The class ends too soon for the children. The Pathfinder leaves a printed lesson outline for each pupil and a question sheet for the president. He will return the following month and they will have their next lesson, "Friend."

Before he returns again, they will discuss the lesson they have just had. In two weeks they meet again and under the leadership of the little president, with another 12-year-old taking the "minutes," they discuss "Hero" in all its phases and bring out their own experiences to prove their contentions. No teacher nor instructor—it's their own council. In another week they write a letter to their Pathfinder instructor, telling him what they have learned in the lesson on "Hero" and how they intend to profit by it.

Religious Topics Avoided

No religious influence enters any lesson. This would be fatal where there are so many races, nationalities and creeds to appeal to. But there is a religion of conduct held to be universal. Its only rule is "Do unto others." If the child can be taught to be true to his accumulated ideals, to hold fast to the dictates of a trained conscience, the sponsors of the plan point out, how much safer he will be when he faces the world himself.

"We do not know, except generally, what the child will have to face," says Mr. Wright. "We cannot foresee his particular trials and temptations. So we prepare the child for the path. It is so much simpler and so much more effective than trying to prepare the paths for the child."

More Than 6000 Children Helped in St. Louis Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 3—The Pathfinder Plan is spreading rapidly throughout the suburban schools surrounding the corporate limits of St. Louis.

This method of instilling ethics by reducing character traits to symbols that the child can visualize with ease was started here in September, 1934, and during that school year reached approximately 3800 pupils in the fourth to tenth grades.

This year it is conservatively estimated by Mrs. Norman M. Windsor, president of the Child Conservation Conference, Inc., of St. Louis, that more than 6000 children are being reached. She expects that the system will start the next school year with 8000 pupils receiving the benefits of this special feature of the educational system.

Miss Dorothy Backus, educator from Evanston, Ill., installed the Pathfinder Plan last year. This year she is assisted by Mrs. H. R. Heuchan, former St. Louis schoolteacher. By dint of great effort, these two teachers manage to reach each pupil about once a week.

Mrs. Windsor points out that a most unusual feature of the Pathfinder situation in this metropolitan area is that the Child Conservation Conference, made up of 116 organizations in the city of St. Louis, is shouldering the burden of supporting the plan in the county. Last year it bore the full cost, but this year the parent-teacher associations of the suburbs are paying $80 of the $270 that is required each month.

Both Miss Backus and Mrs. Windsor, who is known is St. Louis for her wide interest and great activity in social service and philanthopies, have letter after letter from teachers and principals praising the Pathfinder Plan and its results.

Pathfinder Plan Well Established in Cleveland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio—How may children learn to become good citizens?

In an attempt to answer that question, officials of the Cleveland public schools decided to try an experiment with the teachings of the Pathfinder Plan in the fall of 1931.

The Pathfinder Plan is firmly established in Cleveland, as a regular part of the curriculum in the junior highs and special schools and lack of trained teachers alone keeps it from being carried further into the senior high schools.

Credit for this development rests largely with A. L. Bittikofer, who first became widely known as an advocate of the "golden rule" in business.

Mr. Bittikofer saw the possibilities of the Pathfinder work with children while watching its founder, J. F. Wright, teaching its principles in the jails and workhouses in and near Detroit.

From the first he kept two basic ideas foremost:

1. That it is necessary for a child to develop a sense of personal responsibility.

2. That it is necessary for him to realize that he must contribute toward the welfare of the community in which he lives.

Now, principals of the individual schools are most enthusiastic about the Pathfinder work.

"There's nothing like it in stimulating the thoughts of the children toward better things," one of them remarked. "I'm certain that it's a real force for good in the community."

British Motorists Bring King's Greeting to Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Bringing greetings from the King to his Canadian people, 66 motorists from England named by King Edward VIII as "Empire Ambassadors" arrived here, being the second British Motor Rally to visit Montreal this month. From his pleasure yacht off the Dalmatian coast King Edward sent his message to the British party about to sail for Quebec for a motor tour through Eastern Canada and the United States.

The party will go from here to Toronto, Niagara Falls, and then to Detroit. They are to be guests of Henry Ford, at his estate in Dearborn, Mich. A visit will then be made to the Cleveland Exhibition, and from there they motor to Washington, D. C., where the English Union will be their hosts, prior to the final lap of their tour for embarkation at New York on the Queen Mary.

Ban on Liquor Imports From Canada Lifted

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 3 (AP)—As suddenly as it was clamped down, a ban on liquor imports from Canada by any save licensed dealers was lifted today, and tourists again could bring in private stocks.

At Washington, the treasury department announced the ban was lifted pending a conference between customs bureau and New York state officials. The regulation, it was said, originally was drafted by the customs bureau in line with a New York state law which prohibited importation by all but licensed dealers.

Canadian National Railway Workers Mark New Century

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Marking the entrance of the Canadian National Railways into its second century of service to the public, veterans of the C. N. R. and associated companies recently presented to the C. N. R. executive and employees a so-called "loyalty" roll. On it were inscribed the names of 6270 men and women who have completed active service with the Canadian National and associated activities such as the telegraph, express and steamship services.

The scroll was encased in a walnut chest on the top of which was a seven-inch silver working model of a locomotive, representing one of the present-day engines of the 6400 type. This model was made by a veteran with 52 years of active service to his credit.

On one side of the chest is the inscription "Canadian National enters second century of service," and on the other "Greetings from 6000 C. N. R. Veterans to Their Railway."

In the address the veterans pledged their loyalty to the transportation system and to the 80,000 men and women now employed in the system.

The presentation address depicted the growth of the system, with each district represented pictorially: Quebec by the Dorchester, the engine which inaugurated the railway epoch in Canada a century ago; the Maritimes by their pioneer locomotive, the Albion; Ontario by the Lady Elgin of 1853, and the United States lines by the motive power of 1870; Western Canada by the Prairies' type of 1900; and the entire system by No. 6400.

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Puzzle Corner Answers

1. Monitor "grams" may be easy and unalluring to experts, but to the novice they are interesting and fascinating, often quite difficult.
2. Peach, Peace, Peare, Pears, Peals, Pells, Jells, Jelly.
3. Reference appears in New Testament, Matthew 12:40. The word "whale" is not used in the book of Jonah.
4. Through—Out—(Throughout).
5. The Black Sea. After you have read it, it becomes "The Red Sea."

Paul Gaires

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Masses vs. Feudalism Main French Struggle

Fourth of a series of six articles on the France of today, describing seriously conflicting issues for which Premier Blum is seeking to effect a solution. Other articles will be printed on successive days.

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Behind the peaceful façade of France's Popular Front regime, there are forces that would make for eruption if allowed to break loose.

In Spain, essentially a dramatic land of violent contrasts, of irreconcilable extremes, of burning sun and black shadow, eruptive forces explode, break out into open conflagration.

In France, pleasantly temperate land of little gardens—country of compromise, of moderation, of reason—there is resistance, a striving to the last to find a legal formula capable of averting violence.

Faced with a fundamentally similar situation—the revolt of the masses against economic feudalism and incipient fascism—which produced Popular Front Governments in both countries, Spain and France naturally, therefore, tend to react in different ways to the consequences of this revolutionary social upheaval.

Strife Quickly Stirred

The Spanish regime resulted quickly, almost inevitably, in flaming fratricidal strife. Its Popular Front, or "Frente Popular," superficially liberal but predominantly proletarian, came openly to grips with a powerful clerico-fascist militarism financed by the old landholding nobility, aided also by fascist elements outside Spain.

A particularly intensive effort to obtain open support of the French Popular Front regime for the Madrid loyalists is being made here by the important Spanish delegation, including Marcelino Domingo, minister of education, and Dolores Irriburi, Spanish woman Communist deputy famous under the name of "La Passionaria."

Though there is as yet no sign that France is inclined to respond openly to the impassioned pleas for airplanes, arms and munitions, it is evident that the argument of dangers which a rebel victory would hold for the French carries much weight in official circles here.

Essentially Democratic

The French Popular Front still essentially a liberal democratic regime only partly proletarian, combats constitutionally with ballots and laws and strikes the "fascist leagues" and "the 200 families"—the economic and financial oligarchy symbolized by the 200 largest shareholders of the Bank of France.

Today the Fiery Cross and the other fascist leagues have been dissolved. The Bank of France has been partly nationalized and its Board of Regents abolished. But the Popular Front's fight is no more over than Spain's struggle for freedom is at an end. The French Revolution was not ended by the fall of the Bastille in 1789. Three years after the old royal prison, embodiment of aristocratic oppression, was stormed and destroyed, Louis XVI still reigned. Similarly the successful storming of the Bank of France, Bastille of modern financial feudalism, signifies not the end but the beginning of the new French Revolution.

Capitalistic Exploitation

Just as the first revolution in France at the end of the eighteenth century was a revolt against the political tyranny and economic oppression of the "ancien regime," so today the mass of the French people has arisen against what it feels to be cruelly unfair exploitation by big capitalism.

Dethroning the monarchy and the nobility, the French Revolution installed in "the seats of the mighty" the "bourgeoisie" — the middle classes. Enriched by the industrial revolution, a portion of these middle classes have come to be in the eyes of the French masses another privileged aristocracy. Against this economic oligarchy the lower classes in France—the workers or "proletariat" —are today struggling in peaceful but relentless revolt. Wielding two dangerously potent weapons—the ballot and the strike—they threaten to overthrow the rule of the "grande bourgeoisie," and to set up instead the supremacy of the proletarian masses.

It is in this perspective that the French Popular Front régime must be reviewed if it is to be understood.

"Rationalization"

The remote origin of the Popular Front lies in the Industrial Revolution itself, in the "rationalization" of industry and the accompanying mechanization of the mass mentality. More than a century of highly specialized mass-production has turned the intensely individualistic French artisan, in countless cases, into a member of the proletarian mass. Drawing the peasant from his farm to the factory, it has revolutionized the social structure of France: before the war at least three fourths of France was rural; today far less than half the population is agricultural.

The war with its suffiering on one side and its scandalous profiteering on the other—or so it seemed to the people—accentuated this tendency toward proletarianization, and the economic crisis accelerated it. The sentiment of being exploited by a relatively small minority of capitalists and industrialists became more and more intense as unemployment was added to underpaid labor.

Little Fellows Cry Out

Affected in their turn, crushed by heavy taxes which continued high while sales dropped, millions of little shop-keepers and small manufacturers echoed the resentment of the workers against the big shops and big industrialists. Small farmers obliged to sell their wheat, vegetables and livestock at less than cost while the city-dweller was paying excessively high prices for bread and meat, were easy prey to the propaganda which blamed capitalism for their troubles.

Into this receptive soil the seed of the Popular Front was sown. It started as a reaction against "fascism"; against the natonalistic leagues such as Col. François de la Rocque's "Croix de Feu"—always identified by their adversaries with big capitalism and the bourgeoisie. On July 14, 1935, several hundred thousand men and women marched past the Bastille in Paris. Arms upraised and fists clenched in the communistic salute, they took a solemn oath "to remain united to defend democracy, to disarm and dissolve the factious leagues, and to preserve our liberties from fascism."

A Million Hail Blum

A year later, nearly a million men, women and children, waving thousands of red banners and flags, paraded past France's first Socialist Premier, Léon Blum, and heard the leader of the Popular Front Cabinet proudly announce the dissolution of the leagues and the downfall of the "200 families"—the drastic reform and virtual nationalization of the Bank of France.

But did the abolition of the Board of Regents really mean the downfall of the "200 families"? The significance of this handful of capitalists lay not alone in its control of the Bank of France, but in its domination, through the system of interlocking directorates, of a very large part of French finance, industry and commerce.

"In our individualistic democracy," Edouard Daladier, new minister of national defense in the Popular Front Cabinet, once said, "there are 200 families who by the interpenetration of boards of directors and by the growing importance of banking which controls both the sale of industrial shares and credit, have become the undisputed masters not only of French economy but of French politics as well!"

Instances Cited

Take, for instance, the Mallet family—that Mallet family which for 135 years inherited from father to son, without interruption, a seat on the Council of Regents of the Bank of France. They are said to hold positions on the boards of directors of 46 big French corporations. The de Neuflize family—another old aristocrat of the Board of Regents, is credited with 24; the de Wendel, French "munition makers," 28; the de Vogüé, 33—and so on, until 203 individuals of 57 families hold a total of 1312 seats on the administrative boards of the biggest banks and business corporations in France.

There is little doubt that the "200 families" control between them nearly two thirds of the total production and commerce of the French nation.

In all fairness, it should be said that the 15 oligarchs who constituted until recently, with the Governor and two vice-governors, the Council of Regents of the Banque de France, as well as the "200" who were its biggest and often its hereditary shareholders, are on the whole very sincere men completely convinced that everything they do is for the good of the nation as well as for their own profit. Firm believers in the necessity as well as the right of the few to rule, they are nearly all genuinely cultured individuals who feel that any other regime would mean catastrophe for the masses as well as for themselves.

Constitute Anachronism

Nevertheless, it cannot be denied that, en bloc, they constituted an anachronism in a modern democracy, a relic of feudalism, a financial and economic oligarchy who undoubtedly have laid themselves open to the charge of grievously exploiting the great mass of the French people and of applying frequent pressure to the Government itself.

Today, their direct hold over the Bank of France has been broken. The State has acquired virtually complete control of its bank of issue. But the private banks still remain largely in the hands of these same few individuals, and so do the principal French newspapers and reviews. The "Agence Havas," "semi-official" agency with its virtual monopoly both of advertising and news distribution, is indirectly under their control, and so are certain radio stations.

With these weapons, the "200 families"—that is to say, French capitalism—are fighting back against the Popular Front. Outwardly submissive, the "grande bourgeoisie" is pounding away unobstrusively at the "weakest link" in the triple chain—the Radicals—trying to separate them from their purely proletarian Socialist and Communistic associates and so bring about the Government's downfall.

Furthermore, there is no lack of evidence that in their deep desire to dislocate the Popular Front—in which they see a prelude to outright socialism or communism—these extreme conservative and capitalistic forces would not hesitate to support some form of French fascism or national-socialism as a preferable alternative to Marxian collectivism. Well aware of this, the leaders of the proletariat, the Communists especially, prepare feverishly to resist forcibly any such counter-attack.

This is the conflict surging restlessly beneath the surface in France. Primarily economic, it overflows inevitably from the economic plane to the political and menaces not merely the present Popular Front cabinet but the Republic itself with its tradition of liberal democratic government and individualism. As a well-known French writer, Gaston-Martin, said recently:

150 Years Later

"Nearly 150 years after the fall of the Bastille, the present picture of the social aspiration and anxieties of the French people reproduces in a new form the tableau traced by historians of the situation on the eve of July 14, 1789. There is the same agitation in all classes of society; the same distrust of authority; the same ferment in the streets where rival groups organize their forces and foreshadow, by their riots over disputed symbols, more violent conflicts later on. Furthermore the same ideas are behind the same old antagonism: today as yesterday the latent battle opposes the exploited to the exploiter, the oppressed to their privileged oppressors.

"The gravity of this conflict lies in the fact that . . . in 1936 as in 1789 the masses feel that they are fighting alone against a tyranny whose masters have partly changed, but which nevertheless remains feudal. Sheltered by the legal code, reinforced by the traditional application of the law, protected by the police and even by the army, the proprietors continue to oppress the proletariat. And the proletariat, embittered by a long series of negative experiences, has come back again to one of those critical points where, as in 1789, it sees no other way out, no other way of improving its lot, than by its own direct action—at first by legislative means, but ready to take action against the legislature if necessary."

This quotation is deeply significant; but, biased by his political penchant M. Gaston-Martin fails to grasp the full significance, the tragic paradox of it: Today the proletariat in France is not alone in feeling itself oppressed and its oppressors upheld by the law, by the Government and by the régime: the proprietors too see in the Popular Front an enemy which, refusing to protect their factories and shops from occupation by the strikers, forced them to assume heavy social charges—increased wages and shorter hours—that in the case of many smaller enterprises constitute an impossible burden. The many, many thousands of owners of small plants and shops who had tried to be fair and just to their employees, and who were often making heavy personal sacrifices to carry their workers along through the depression, have been in their turn embittered by the Government's unqualified support of the strikers in the recent stay-in strike movement. The result has been the sudden dismissal of thousands of workers in the past few weeks, with a consequent sharp rise in unemployment.

At the same time prices in France—especially food prices—are rising rapidly. If the present movement is not checked soon, all the benefit which the workers won through their strikes in the way of wage increases will be wiped out. Then what? More stay-in strikes?

To add to the potential difficulties of the Popular Front régime, its program of economic "reflation" à la Roosevelt calls for vastly increased government expenditure. But the Treasury is dry, the budget shows a deficit of many billions and credit is, quite naturally, hard to get since most of the capital is in the hands of those capitalists whom the Popular Front has designated as its enemies. Inflation, barely disguised, has already begun, and the prospect of devaluation—still indignantly rejected by the Government—draws closer and closer.

Across the border Spain flames into sudden and terrible revolt. France, united only in its anxiety to avoid a similar fate and to preserve peace abroad as well as at home, watches apprehensively, and wonders.

Lady Peace on Ocean Hop

Wide World

Harry Richman
Owner of Plane

The Lady Peace
Completes Hop Across Atlantic

Henry T. (Dick) Merrill
Round-Trip Pilot

American Fliers Land in South Wales

(Continued from Page 1)

about 3300 miles in approximately 18 hours and 38 minutes.

They had, however, been reported off the western Irish coast 15 hours and 40 minutes after their take-off from Floyd Bennett field, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon.

The first word they were over Ireland came at 1:17 p. m. (7:17 a. m., eastern standard time), from Dingle Bay, on the southwestern tip of the shamrock isle.

A thousand spectators had waited under heavy skies at Croydon for some signs of the plane, which ran into hard rains at the eastern end of its journey.

Word Comes From Richman

Finally, a telephone in the airport communications office jangled.

It was Mr. Richman, calling from Llwyncelyn.

Reached at this village, later, Mr. Richman declared:

"The plane ran beautifully. We didn't see the Atlantic for more than an hour at a time. All the way, we flew at about 11,000 feet.

"Everything went according to plans up to the end, except—half way across the plane went into a steep nose dive. We both were thrown out of our seats. We had to struggle hard for a minute or two to regain control. It seemed an age before we did."

Averaged 200 Miles

The plane, Mr. Richman said, must have averaged more than 200 miles an hour while it was actually over the Atlantic, at times doing 250.

He disclosed "the reason you didn't hear us when we got near England was because our radio went out of commission while we were trying to talk to London.

"We were circling around an hour and a half before we could find a suitable landing place.

"There seemed to be cattle every place."

Taking Own On More Gas

Back at Croydon, Capt. Jimmy Town, Canadian friend of Mr. Merrill who had been looking for the fliers to lead them into port, loaded 100 gallons of fuel in two-gallon tins into his plane and took off for Bristol, just as another plane piloted by Capt. Leslie Jackson left with 50 gallons of fuel in an attempt to land beside the Lady Peace.

The transatlantic plane will be given the 50 gallons and then flown to Bristol to take on the additional supply for the rest of the flight to Croydon.

The place where the plane came down is in a desolate part of Carmarthenshire. This village joins the larger town of Llandilo.

Unofficial Flight Record Set at 17Hrs. 45 Min. In New York Comutation

Copyright 1936 by the Associated Press

NEW YORK, Sept. 3—Henry T. (Dick) Merrill and Harry Richman established an unofficially computed record of 17 hours, 45 minutes from New York to Great Britain today when they set their monoplane Lady Peace down in Wales.

Aviators praised the flight as "hitting it on the button," saying the point of landing indicated the ship was flown on a perfect great circle course for London.

Mr. Merrill, veteran airmail and transport pilot, was at the controls as the big ship, equipped with a 1000-horsepower engine, roared away from Floyd Bennett field at 3:37 p. m. yesterday.

Eastern Air lines officials said they believed a record for radio telephoning from an airplane had been set at 6:30 a. m. when the Jacksonville office of the airline conversed with Mr. Richman, 3052 miles away.

The conversation came through perfectly. Mr. Richman said the fliers were at 10,000 feet and 150 miles off the coast of Ireland.

He added they had just lunched on tea and sandwiches.

Mr. Merrill warmed up the motor carefully before opening it up on the 4000 foot runway across the field into the wind.

A sudden gust, just as the ship lifted from the ground, threatened disaster, but with precision Mr. Merrill righted the low-wing monoplane, Lady Peace, and it rose gently skyward with its heavy burden of 1000 gallons of gasoline.

Mr. Richman, singing star of the stage and screen, and Mr. Merrill grinned, said flagmen at the far end of the field, as they left the ground.

Mr. Richman manned the two-way wireless communications system with which the fliers kept in constant touch with Eastern Air lines receivers at Newark, N. J. Jacksonville and New Orleans throughout their trip.

Using Navy Compass

A radio directional compass developed by the navy was utilized in the flight, and the plane's engine was of a type that the army had retained on its secret list for a year.

The great circle route they followed placed their estimated distance from Floyd Bennett field to London at 3466 miles.

Their longest stretch over water was 1992 miles from Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, to Cobh, Irish Free State.

The wings of their plane were loaded with thousands of table tennis balls to provide buoyancy in the event they were forced down at sea.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 140 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Canada

British Columbia

Vancouver—Tuesdays and Fridays, 7:45 a. m., CJOR, 600kc.
Victoria—Sundays, 4:30 p. m., CFCT, 1450kc.

Ontario

*****Hamilton**—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 8:45 a. m., CKOC, 1120kc.
*****Ottawa**—Tuesdays and Fridays, 8 a. m., CRCO, 880kc.
*****St. Catharine's**—Mondays and Thursdays, 10:30 p. m., CKTB, 1200kc.
Sault Ste. Marie—Tuesdays, 12:45 p. m., CJIC, 890kc.
*****Toronto**—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRB, 690kc.

Other Countries

Australia

New South Wales

Sydney—First and third Fridays of each month, 10:10 p. m., 2UE, 1025kc.

Tasmania

Burnie—First and third Sundays, 8:30 p. m., 7BU, 660kc.
Hobart—Second Fridays, 10:05 p. m., 7HO, 890kc.
Launceston—First Thursdays, 9:45 p. m., 7LA, 1100kc.

Victoria

Melbourne—Fridays, 10:30 p. m., 3DB, 1030kc.

American Border Stations

Maine

Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WCSH, 940kc.

Michigan

Detroit—Week days, 8:30 a. m., WJBK, 1500kc.

New York

Buffalo—Wednesdays, 7:45 a. m., WEBR, 1310kc.

Ohio

Cincinnati—Sunday, Sept. 6, 9 a. m., WLW, 700kc; W8XAL (Shortwave), 6.06mc.

Washington

Seattle — Mondays and Thursdays, 8:15 a. m., KJR, 970kc.
Spokane — Wednesdays and Saturdays, 7:30 a. m., KGA, 1470kc.

Shortwave

Ohio

Cincinnati—Sunday, Sept. 6, 9 a. m., W8XAL, 6.06mc.

*Daylight saving time.

Quebec Liquor Activity Suspended by Premier

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — Premier Maurice Duplessis on his first official visit to Montreal stated that he had given instructions to L. B. Cordeau, retiring chairman of the Quebec Liquor Commission, to suspend all activities of the Commission in every sphere possible. This referred to license transfers, new licenses, insurance policies, and contracts.

Admitting Value Of Cultures Urged On the Americas

Weekly Latin-American Article

By Monitor Correspondent of Latin-American News

Misconceptions standing between a united American front and a front divided into a northern and southern division have been listed as follows:

1—Racial and religious antipathy.
2—Northern superiority toward other races.
3—Tourists' impressions.
4—Attitude toward language.
5—Types of interpreters.
6—Hispanic-American "experts."
7—Motion pictures.
8—Economic nationalism.

Of the eight, the first was discussed in last week's article.

Henry Grattan Doyle, dean of Columbian college at the George Washington university, critically reviewed others, notably the second, third and fourth before the Institute of Public Affairs at Charlottesville, Va.

Notions of Superiority

"Our characteristic feeling of superiority toward other races is," he said, " . . . difficult to understand, when we consider how for a long while our nation suffered from it on the part of Europeans."

True, yet not so surprising as it relates to Latin-Americans.

Probably the average northerner's conception of the southern republics is the belief that the Caribbean, Central and South American countries abound in jungles, marauders, and revolutions.

Persons having business with Latin America, persons living among its many republics, and persons who have studied its history know otherwise.

View From the South Northward

What the average southerner thinks of the United States may be a different matter. But to illustrate how misconceptions can exist on both the American continents, the writer has heard Latin-Americans arriving for the first time in the United States, express wonder over the culture found in the north. A fact which rather lessens any criticism arising in Latin America over the north's "unjust" opinions of the south. If the Latin-American—educated and trained in world affairs, cannot properly investigate northern culture, before he arrives in the States, why should the less supposedly worldly-wise northerner be expected to appreciate the peoples in the some 8,000,000 square miles he has never visited?

Travelers' Tales

There is defense for both sides—tales told, repeated, and enlarged upon. To a large extent many newspapers have been to blame, They have published stories which might well have been left unwritten. Against these tales the universities of both Americas, the more conservative publications, and trade and diplomacy are working. To this situation Dean Doyle probably had reference, as far as northern misconception was concerned.

Here enters his third reproof—the superficial observations of northern travelers.

The Courteous

"They go," and he quotes from a letter which appeared in a New York paper, "in droves . . . and are met with courteous Latin manners, which, being better than their own, merely convinced them that people so polite must be decadent."

Naturally, all northerns may not be included in this castigation; but there are enough that fill the bill. One may see them in any of the hotels of the large and the small Latin-American cities. Sometimes, (to excuse them) they lose their sense of fitness when astray in a foreign land whose language they do not understand.

Studying Spanish

This brings up the question of language.

"Only so-called educators," said Dean Doyle, "are doing their best to discourage the teaching of Spanish in our schools." Further, he summarizes the views of a North American business leader as follows:

World progress may become universal through the use of one language—English; industry run in the English tongue is a different kind of industry, with another spirit, than that operated in other languages; language barriers cause backward nations to imitate northern mistakes rather than successes; and the world accepts the English language because justice, freedom, prosperity and opportunity have higher meanings in English than in any other tongue.

Why not Sanscrit? Someone advocated it as a universal language. Fortunately, all northern business men do not place the English language above all other tongues, although it sometimes seems that people of the United States will do almost anything rather than study the speech of another land. G. H. C.

Move for Farm Moratorium

(Continued from Page 1)

dispose of any such securities belonging to the individual in the event of default.

Like Chartered Bank

Further provisions of the Social Credit set-up legislation include the ruling that the credit house may accept deposits of Canadian money and securities in the manner of chartered banks but that no person may demand from the Alberta credit house any payment in currency or otherwise for "Alberta credit." Deposits of "Alberta credit" in the credit house may be subject to such levy as the Government decides to represent the "unearned increment."

The covenants signed by Albertans who wish to receive basic dividends cannot be referred to the courts in any respect and it is stated that the Alberta credit dividends shall not be considered part of a person's income.

In each constituency, one or more credit houses will be set up, under the provisions of this measure, at which the basic dividends or "Alberta Credit" will be cleared.

The bill does not specify the source of the credit which is to be distributed through the credit house.

Must Register for "Dividend"

While Albertans had understood that the election promise of the Social Credit candidates was to pay a monthly basic dividend of $25 a month to every adult citizen in the province, Premier William Aberhart in the course of the Throne speech debate quoted from his Blue Manual on Social Credit that it was expressly stated that a person who did not join with the Social Credit idea would not receive the monthly dividends. The Premier emphasized that in giving $25 as the anticipated basic dividend, this was given merely as a nominal or illustrative figure which must be dependent on the production of the province. He quoted Question 23 from his manual on Social Credit which asked: "What would you do if a person did not wish to join with the Social Credit idea?" "Answer: In the first place he would not receive any monthly dividend."

Mr. Justice T. M. Tweedie of the Supreme Court of Alberta has sustained his injunction to prevent the City of Edmonton from accepting stamped scrip to the value of $85,000 a month from the provincial government. The city council had agreed to accept this scrip for relief purposes in place of the $55,000 cash relief grant which the Dominion Government paid to the province, which, in turn, paid it over to the city. The Social Credit government had offered an additional bonus of $30,000 if the Edmonton authorities would take the whole amount in prosperity certificates which must be stamped weekly with stamps purchased from the provincial government, in place of the cash grant of $55,000.

R. H. Watson of Edmonton filed the injunction to restrain the civic authorities from accepting the scrip in lieu of the cash grant for relief purposes.

Mr. Justice Tweedie heard the arguments at which an array of legal counsel was present representing the city, the province and the burgesses. He reserved judgment for several days, stating that he would not be doing his duty were he to give a hasty decision in this important matter. When his verdict was finally announced, Mr. Justice Tweedie upheld the injunction to restrain the city from accepting prosperity certificates, until the trial of the original action to determine the validity of scrip and the power of the city to accept it, had been heard in the Supreme Court at its fall sittings.

In his findings, he held that the proposed agreement is a very improvident one and outside the corporate power of the city. He held that it would cause an unfair burden on the rate-payers who must purchase stamps each week and affix these to the scrip before it was of value, and that the plan would establish two monetary systems, legal and non-legal tender in Edmonton, which the corporation has not the power to do.

King Edward Makes Gallipoli Pilgrimage

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Sept. 3 (AP)—King Edward VIII interrupted his vagabond cruise today for a pilgrimage to the graves of British soldiers who fell at Gallipoli.

A Turkish delegation boarded the British monarch's holiday yacht Nahlin at Tenedos Island to welcome the King to Turkish waters on behalf of President Kemal Ataturk.

Disembarking at Sedd-ul-Bahr, King Edward and his party, accompanied by the Turkish group, motored to Gallipoli to place wreaths on the British graves.

Forest Fire Report

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—State Forester F. C. Pederson said that carelessness and incendiarism caused 65 per cent of the 1542 forest fires in the 64 Virginia counties with protective units during the first half of 1936. The report was made to the Virginia conservation and development commission.

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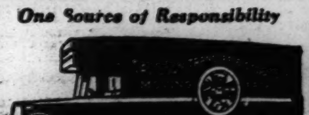

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Plea for Mechanical Science In Schools Pressed at Geneva; Broader Studies Advocated

By Fannie Fern Andrews

Author, Lecturer and Promoter of Education
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—The Fifth International Conference on Public Instruction, held here this summer under the auspices of the International Bureau of Education, proved to be the most harmonious, stimulating and constructive in this series to date.

The combination of diplomats and educational experts on the delegations of the 40 participating governments was eminently successful and contributed to the smooth progress of the conference.

Outstanding single fact developed by the conference was that the general trends of education which existed during the previous year were found in each instance to have perished during the year just past—1935-1936.

Trends in Education

These trends are as follows:

(1) The tendency to increase school budgets is stronger than the tendency to decrease them. This was true for the first time since the beginning of the world economic crisis in '34-35 and continued during this past last year.

(2) School reforms are multiplying.

(3) Primary instruction problems result in an increase in the number of classes and teachers.

(4) Checking of the rush to the secondary schools.

(5) Continued growth of the professional school.

(6) Physical education increases its prominence at the expense of purely intellectual education.

Having observed continuance of the above tendencies, the conference then turned to new questions, devoting most of open discussions to (1) legislation regulating the construction of school buildings, (2) organization of rural education.

On each of these three subjects the conference adopted certain general principles which it felt would, if put into practice, bring about the objectives established in each field. Statements of these principles and objectives as approved by the conference have been forwarded to the ministries of public instruction in each country participating.

Provide Living Education

On the subject of the construction of school buildings the conference agreed upon the following principles:

1. The modern school building should provide for the child a really living education, making a large appeal not only to book learning and to memory, but also to observation of the environment and to the various activities of the child; it should utilize in a large measure the new means of information placed at its disposal by modern science (gramophone, radio, lantern slides and moving pictures, etc.).

2. The school can no longer be limited to the acquisition of the "tools of intelligence" (reading, writing, arithmetic, drawing)—and the essential features that man can no longer ignore—it should also ensure as completely as possible the physical, intellectual, moral and social development of the children entrusted to it; and consequently it ought to guarantee these children healthy school conditions—to supervise their physical development by providing the supplementary feeding necessary—and at the same time teach them to acquire good habits of hygiene.

3. In order to ensure a harmonious development of their intellectual capabilities and their physical possibilities, and to enable the older children about to leave school to have a comprehensive vocational orientation, manual activities should be given their just place.

4. The moral and artistic education of children permits the organization of meetings and festivals which should be continued in post-school days—the school buildings always being used as the center.

5. The development of the policy of new school buildings may contribute in many countries to the fight against unemployment and the economic emancipation.

Special School Problems

The discussion on the subject of special schools gave rise to profound social, as well as educational, considerations. The conference pursued the same method here of laying down minute suggestions, the carrying out of which, it was believed, would bring about the objections on which the delegates were agreed. The following observations were approved:

1. According to recent statistics, although the percentage of deaf-mutes and particularly of blind persons seems diminishing in a marked degree, the number of mentally defective—backward or mentally unstable—appears on the contrary to be increasing in alarming proportions and it therefore behooves public authorities to take useful measures to remedy the causes of this increase often traceable to alcoholism and unnatural conditions of modern industrial life.

2. It is the duty of educationalists to concern themselves with the conditions by which the physically defective, blind and deaf-mutes, on the one hand, and the mentally defective on the other hand, may be, by an appropriate education, enabled to live an economic and social life more useful to themselves and to society—and trained like other children to profit by the moral, artistic and intellectual riches which truly benefit human life.

3. On the other hand, in the sorting out of mentally defective, extreme caution must be taken, so as to avoid classifying prematurely as subnormal children who may be able to live an almost normal life, thus lowering for the whole of their lives their prestige in their own eyes and in the eyes of society.

Rural Schools

The subject of rural schools evoked the liveliest discussion of all. The following statements were adopted:

1. In various countries, the peasant class constitutes a reservoir of physical health and an element of moral force which it is necessary to safeguard in integrity by fighting against the drift to the towns and the depopulation of the country.

2. The conditions of modern civilization and of agriculture make it possible to organize an easier and more comfortable life in the country.

3. If the development of instruction has not contributed as much as some would lead us to believe to keeping young people in the country, this grievance could in some cases be attributed to the schools.

4. On the contrary, the rural school, without aiming at giving a truly agricultural teaching, can and ought to enable country children to understand the importance and the social and intellectual dignity of peasant life and to give them the scientific knowledge which is required today as the basis of an intelligent development of rural vocations.

It was in the discussion on rural education that the delegations came to a more intimate understanding of each other's problems.

Certainly, nowhere, as I view the scene from year to year, do I find such a close approach to world harmony. There are no rival interests in the International Bureau of Education. Unmistakably there is developing at this educational center a world spirit which looks at the world as a whole and education as an equal benefit to all humanity.

Forest Fire Orphan

Day-Old Fawn Takes Cheerily to the Bottle

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Flaming Forests In Wisconsin Take Toll of Wild Life

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SUPERIOR, Wis.—Just a bit nervous as becomes his nature in the open woods, but the milk is "Oh, so good!" to this day-old fawn, whose mother fell victim to forest fires sweeping Douglas County, Wisconsin, in August. The mother wouldn't run and leave her baby, and the baby's legs were no match for flames racing through her homeland at the rate of a mile in seven minutes.

So weak from thirst it could scarcely totter to its feet when found in a fire-lane road south of the Brule River, the tiny fawn was rescued by Fred E. Swanson on the Douglas County barrens.

During the first nine days of the conflagration 10 farm homes were destroyed in Douglas and Bayfield counties, and more than 5000 men were recruited from CCC, WPA and volunteer sources to fight the fires.

An estimated 20,000 acres of fine stands of timber were destroyed and the toll among the domestic and wild life of the isolated communities was enormous. Game had little chance in the fire raging on a front of four to eight miles with a sweep of five to 17 miles in length.

Legion of Valor Elects Newport Man

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 3 (AP)—A hero of the Spanish-American war, John Davis of Newport, R. I., became national commander yesterday of the Army and Nevy Legion of Valor, an organization of 1000 wearers of United States medals for bravery. He succeeds Ralph W. Robart of Boston.

Mr. Davis, a wearer of the Congressional Medal of Honor, holds 10 medals and decorations for his war service in the Philippines, China, Mexico, Haiti and Cuba. He also holds a gold medal from the French Steamship line for bravery in fighting a ship fire.

The Legion chose Gen. J. Leslie Kincaid of New York City as senior vice-commander and Capt. Robert C. Bunge of Cincinnati, junior vice-commander. The Rev. William E. Patrick of Bakersfield, Calif. was re-elected chaplain.

Why Rebels Want To Capture Irun

By the Associated Press

New York, Sept. 3

WHY do the Spanish rebels want the northern city of Irun?

Behind the powerful drive for Irun are these reasons, advanced by insurgent commanders:

1. Rebels need seaport through which to establish a supply channel to the northern fascist army. San Sebastian, on Biscayan coast, is now in the hands of Government troops.

2. Government forces in and near Irun have concentrated huge stores of gasoline which rebels need.

3. Socialist defenders in Irun hold many fascists and fascist sympathizers as prisoners of war. These would be liberated if the insurgents capture the city.

4. The fascists seek occupation of Irun to open an avenue of defense to the northern coast, thus preventing a government attack on the rear guard of Gen. Emilio Mola's rebel army.

Latvia Joins Nations In Copyright Pact

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIGA, Latvia—According to a recent decision of its cabinet, Latvia is going to join the Berne Convention for the protection of literary and artistic work drafted in Berne in 1886 and revised in Rome on June 2, 1928. This decision will come into force on May 15, 1937, simultaneously with the introduction of the new Latvian Civil Code.

In the absence of special copyright agreements between Latvia and foreign countries, foreign authors enjoyed protection only in case their works were first published in Latvia, also manuscripts of foreign authors, if in Latvia, enjoyed copyright protection.

Of foreign countries, only Great Britain, France and Germany were adequately protected; American authors enjoyed practically no protection. Cases of piracy of American works on the Latvian stage are known and no protection was secured.

Alaska Is Again Proposed as Haven For More Drought-Stricken Farmers

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (AP)—A WPA "trouble shooter" urged today that more drought-stricken farmers be given a new start under Alaska's northern lights.

Eugene Carr, who was sent to straighten out difficulties at the Government's Matanuska valley farm colony last year, said that the "whole project points to success."

He acknowledged that the Government would recover less than half of the $2,000,000 it has invested in the Alaskan valley. But he insisted that much of this was spent on roads, a school, a hospital, and other improvements, while the remainder will be written off as "experimental costs."

Although he said he knew of no present plan to establish new colonies, Mr. Carr insisted that just as Matanuska was established in May, 1935, for victims of the preceding year's drought, there is "plenty of room" in Alaska for farmers whose crops have been destroyed this year.

The 163 families now at Matanuska—46 became dissatisfied and went back to their Minnesota, Michigan and Wisconsin homes—will use less than 10,000 of the 640,000 acres of cultivatable land in the valley. Mr. Carr said more settlers were needed for the defense of Alaska.

Already, he said, six or eight Matanuska families are supporting themselves, while 70 per cent or 80 per cent will need no further help after the present harvest. The modern pioneers will not sthrt paying back the $4000 average charge for their farms for another two years.

Mr. Carr, who smilingly admits he has never farmed anything except his home garden, was a Mount Vernon, New York, public accountant before he became manager of a subsistence homestead at Red House, West Virginia. He is now in charge of three communities started by the Federal Emergency Relief administration at Cherry Lake, Fla.; Pine Mountain Valley, Ga., and Dyess, Ark.

Dam With 19-Mile 'Pool' Starts Work on the Ohio

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 3—Inaugurated by an old-fashioned river parade and fireworks display, the nation's engineering aid to navigation of the Ohio river and its tributaries has been put to work, with the dedication of the new $5,500,000 Montgomery island dam below Beaver, Pennsylvania.

Towering 101 feet from bedrock, the steel and concrete structure spans 1378 feet of fast-flowing water in the Ohio, creating a 19-mile-long "pool" and extending navigation over a 12-foot stage up the Beaver River to New Brighton, Penna.

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Greentree and Templeton In Open Polo Final

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WESTBURY, N. Y., Sept. 3 — Templeton and Greentree came through as expected into the final round of the National open championship at pony polo yesterday, with the privilege of the winner encountering the Argentines in the international match for the Cup of the Americas. The champions had a much harder battle to overcome their oldtime opponents, the Hurricanes, than expected, and as a result the Templeton four installed themselves once more as favorites to win the honor on Saturday.

Had it not been for the individual play of Thomas Hitchcock Jr., the Greentree team would have been close to defeat at the hands of Hurricane, which tied the score at 7-all, and was close on the heels of Greentree for several chukkers thereafter. But the 10-goal star of the game exerted his power to overcome the threat, and the game ended in their favor at 13—9.

Earle A. S. Hopping was largely responsible for the attacking power of the Hurricanes, while Cocie Rathborne after a weak start, held the potential attacking power of Pete Bostwick so well that the little forward, who had been largely responsible for the goals of the team in previous matches, was kept to three goals, two of them in the first chukker, before Rathborne settled to his work. Hitchcook scored six, with Gerald Balding accounting for four. Hopping scored five for Hurricanes, with his powerful shooting, in which he rivaled Hitchcock.

But the team work of Greentree was far inferior to the performance of Templeton, which swept over the Texas team like a well-oiled machine, riding position well apart, yet always ready to take advantage of any break. According to their accustomed style of play, the scoring honors naturally went to Michael Phipps, with eight of his team's goals to his credit; but his dashes were ably seconded and followed up by his associates, with Stewart B. Iglehart especially effective both on attack and defense, in addition to shooting most of the foul goals.

The fine defense of Guest and Iglehart, who alternated at back during the play, held the rushes of the Texans, especially Reynolds, well, and the five goals of Texas were largely left for Tom Mather to score, with Terence Preece also shooting well in the few chances he obtained. The summaries:

	Greentree	Hurricanes
No. 1	G. H. Bostwick	S. Sanford
2	Gerald Balding	E. A. Hopping
3	T. Hitchcock Jr.	R. L. Strawbridge Jr
Back	J. H. Whitney	J. C. Rathbone

Score—Greentree 13, Hurricanes 9. Goals—Hitchcock 6, Balding 4, Bostwick 3 for Greentree; Hopping 5, Stanford 3, Strawbridge for Hurricanes. Referee—Devereux Milburn. Time—Eight 7½-minute chukkers.

	Templeton	Texas
No. 1	M. G. Phipps	W. G. Reynolds
2	J. P. Mills	Terence Preece
3	S. B. Iglehart	Thomas Mather
Back	W. F. C. Guest	H. M. Williams

Score—Templeton 16, Texas 5. Goals—Phipps 8, Mills 4, Iglehart 2, Guest for Tempelton; Mather 3, Preece 2 for Texas. Referee—Jack Nelson. Time—Eight 7½-minute chukkers.

Rainbow, Cup Defender, Is Docked in Bath, Me.

BATH, Maine, Sept. 3 (AP)—The Rainbow, America's Cup defender in 1934, was docked today at the Bath Iron Works, leading residents to believe the shipbuilding concern would construct a new defense sloop for a New York syndicate, headed by Harold S. Vanderbilt. The Rainbow arrived in tow of Vanderbilt's yacht, Vara. Vanderbilt and his wife were expected here later today.

Vanderbilt, who piloted the Rainbow to victory over T. O. M. Sopwith's English challenger, the Endeavour, two years ago, was expected to inspect the Bath plant and consult with W. Starling Burgess, designer of the last two America's Cup defenders.

Docking of the Rainbow here indicated Bath Iron Works experts would unstep her mast and inspect her minutely during possible construction of a new defender. Company officials made no comment.

American League

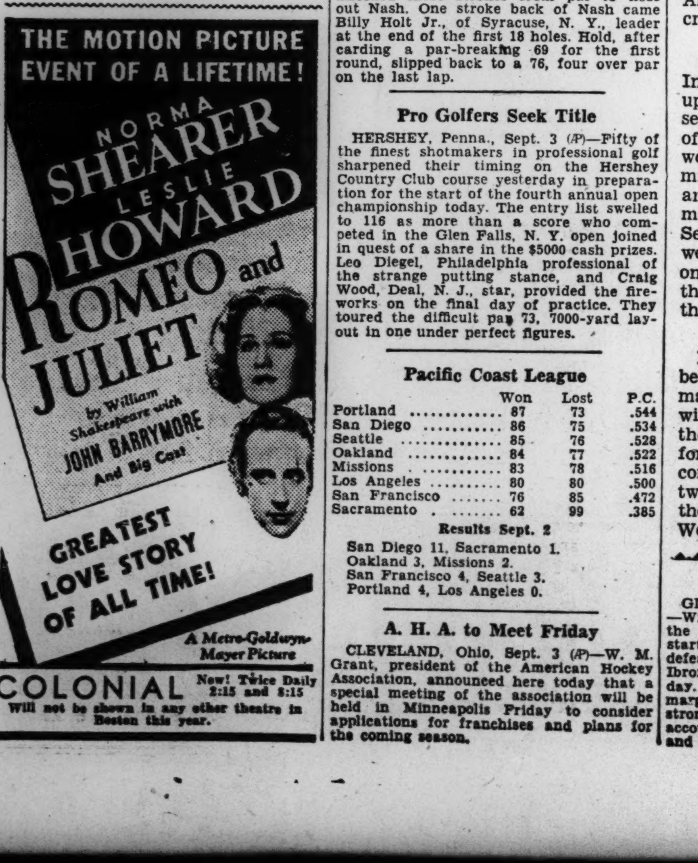
	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	86	43	.667
Cleveland	70	59	.543
Detroit	70	62	.530
Chicago	67	62	.519
Washington	67	63	.515
Boston	65	65	.500
St. Louis	47	82	.364
Philadelphia	47	83	.362

Results Sept. 2

St. Louis 13, Philadelphia 11.
Detroit 3, Washington 2.
Cleveland 4, New York 3 (10 innings).
Chicago at Boston, rain.

Amusements

BOSTON



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Will not be shown in any other theatre in Boston this year.

Olympic Athletes Want Grapefruit

By the Associated Press

New York, Sept. 2

A GRAPEFRUIT may some day stand as a lasting monument to the Olympic Games all because American athletes insisted upon having the fruit for breakfast each morning.

That was the story told by Bernard Junghans, chief steward of the Hamburg-American liner Columbus when it arrived yesterday. Junghans has just returned to his post after taking leave of 2½ months to serve as head of the commissary in the Olympic village in Berlin.

"The Americans, they had to have their grapefruit," he said. "At first the other athletes didn't like it; but they tried it a few times and then they wanted it all the time."

The Americans also demanded steaks twice a day, but the Egyptian weight-lifters, exclaimed Junghans, "some of them ate as many as 10 steaks a day!"

Young American Golfers Excell Those of Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CLEMENTON, N. J., Sept. 3—The young golfers of the United States, of which the Walker Cup team mostly consists, are better than the youngsters of Great Britain, just as the oldsters of past years were improvements over the corresponding group, if the records in the foursomes of this year's competition, played yesterday, over the Pine Valley links, are any criterion.

Not a single team of the invaders was able to win, though two of them managed to hold their opponents to ties, which under the rules, are simply wiped off the score sheets. The other two, at the top of the list, were simply overwhelming in favor of the Americans, though three of the latter players had never competed in international play before.

A young pair of Texans, Reynolds Smith and Ed White, led the proceedings by winning 14 holes out of the 29 played, and losing only six, to Jack McLean and John D. A. Langley, to start the victory at 8 up, with 7 to go.

Then Albert E. Campbell and Johnnie Goodman followed with almost as big a margin, defeating Bernard Thomson, champion of Great Britain, and one of the British veterans, H. G. Bentley, 7 up and 5 to go, after Campbell had staged a performance over the difficult incoming holes in the morning that netted six victories and two halves for a lead of 5 up.

By-C of Newport Harbor Takes First in Yacht Race

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 3 (AP)—Spread-eagling the field of 36 crack yachts, By-C of Newport Harbor, Calif., champion of 1934 and 1935, yesterday captured the first race of the 1936 International Star Class championship five event series in a rolling rain-swept sea on the Summerville course of the Rochester Yacht Club.

The fleet California champion, sailed by H. F. (Hooks) Beardslee, forged steadily ahead over the 10¼ mile triangular course and crossed the finish line 2m 20s., ahead of the second-place Andiamo of Long Island Sound, sailed by John Taylor Arms.

Paul Shields' Jack Rabbit of Peconic Bay was third, followed across the line by Ace, 1925 champion, with Adrian Iselin, wealthy Long Island sportsman, at the tiller, and Phar Lap of Santa Barbara, Calif., sailed by Mr. and Mrs. Neils H. Martin.

Phar Lap, dueling with Iselin's Ace for third, found itself outmaneuvered and wound up fifth, with Jack Rabbit taking advantage of the Setto to sneak into third position. Shields pulled up sensationally in the last round to gain third place.

Beerdslee's deft handling of By-C in the big field gave evidence that he is definitely No. 1 contender to retain the championship held for two years and Rochester experts last night established him as an odds-on favorite.

Well up in front at the start, Beardslee forged ahead steadily in the chase twice around the triangular course and his victory was a foregone conclusion before the race was half over. The yachts will race again this afternoon, with Friday as an off day.

Donovan Golf Winner

HAMILTON, Ont., Sept. 3 (AP)—"Bud" Donovan of Winnipeg won the Burlington Golf Club annual invitation tournament from an international field yesterday with a score of 140 for the 36 holes. Four strokes behind Donovan was Jack Nash of London, Ont., with 144 followed in third place by Bill Holt Jr., of Syracuse, N. Y., with 145. Donovan, trailing at the half-way mark of the test by two strokes turned in his most brilliant efforts on the final nine, knocked three strokes from par to nose out Nash. One stroke back of Nash came Billy Holt Jr., of Syracuse, N. Y., leader at the end of the first 18 holes. Hold, after carding a par-breaking 69 for the first round, slipped back to a 76, four over par on the last lap.

Pro Golfers Seek Title

HERSHEY, Penna., Sept. 3 (AP)—Fifty of the finest shotmakers in professional golf sharpened their timing on the Hershey Country Club course yesterday in preparation for the start of the fourth annual open championship today. The entry list swelled to 116 as more than a score who competed in the Glen Falls, N. Y. open joined in quest of a share in the $5000 cash prizes. Leo Diegel, Philadelphia professional of the strange putting stance, and Craig Wood, Deal, N. J., star, provided the fireworks on the final day of practice. They toured the difficult par 73, 7000-yard layout in one under perfect figures.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Portland	87	73	.544
San Diego	86	75	.534
Seattle	85	76	.528
Oakland	84	77	.522
Missions	83	78	.516
Los Angeles	80	80	.500
San Francisco	76	85	.472
Sacramento	62	99	.385

Results Sept. 2

San Diego 11, Sacramento 1.
Oakland 3, Missions 2.
San Francisco 4, Seattle 3.
Portland 4, Los Angeles 0.

A. H. A. to Meet Friday

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 3 (AP)—W. M. Grant, president of the American Hockey Association, announced here today that a special meeting of the association will be held in Minneapolis Friday to consider applications for franchises and plans for the coming season.

Cardinals Best Giants Aided By Koenig's Errors

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

For almost two months the Giants were favored with the well-known "breaks" of baseball. During their sensational climb from fifth place to the top of the National League standing they won many low-score games, and many by the margin of a single run. Their pitching was unequaled in the circuit, where only a short time before, Bill Terry's mound staff had stood on the verge of collapse. The Giants could do nothing wrong.

In a pennant race as close as the current National League battle, good fortune must follow the team that wins. In any closely contested race, the "breaks" usually decide. And yesterday, as the Giants faced the Cardinals in their final western series of the year, their good "luck" disappeared.

It all happened in the seventh inning.

Whitehead Out

The Giants went into that seventh leading by 3 to 1, and with Al Smith well on the road to his fourteenth victory of the season. They had made nine hits off big Roy Parmelee, a former teammate, in six innings. It looked like another western triumph for Terry.

But in the seventh a series of misfortunes handed the Cardinals three unearned runs and enabled them to win by 4 to 3, reducing New York's lead in the flag race to three games.

In the first half of the seventh, Burgess Whitehead, Terry's second baseman, collided with Stu Martin of the Cardinals and was forced to retire from the game. Mark Koenig, a seasoned veteran who has seen little service this year, replaced Whitehead and made two costly errors that let the Cards pass the Giants in the scoring column.

On his first fielding chance, Koenig threw wild past home plate, letting Pepper Martin score. A triple by Medwick drove in another run and then Koenig fumbled Virgil Davis's, grounder letting Medwick go in with the deciding run.

Cubs Blank Dodgers

The Cardinals, of course, retained second place in the race, one full game in front of the Cubs. The Cubs kept pace by blanking the Dodgers, 4 to 0, behind the effective pitching of Tex Carleton. It was Tex's thirteenth victory.

The Giants play another game with the Cardinals today and then entrain for the East, where they will remain for the final three weeks. If Whitehead is able to resume his regular duties shortly, their situation is not serious. Regardless of the outcome of today's engagement, they will leave the West in first place.

The Indians just prolonged the American League pennant race yesterday by defeating the Yankees in 10 innings, 4 to 3. Johnny Allen, traded by the Yanks last winter, held them to three hits over the 10-inning stretch to gain his eighteenth triumph of the year. Two of the safeties were made by Charlie Ruffing, who went the route in the Yankee box. Earl Averill's twenty-third homer won the game for the Indians, who are 16 games in back of the leaders.

Young Jake Wade of the Tigers limited the Senators to three hits and won, 3 to 2, although relieved by Sorrell in the ninth. Wade gave eight passes. The defeat knocked Washington into fifth place.

At Philadelphia, the Browns beat the Athletics, 13 to 11, and climbed out of the league cellar. The A's dropped in.

Famous in World of Golf

Wide World

William Tweddell, Captain of the British Challengers; the Walker Cup and Francis Ouimet, Captain of the United States Team Which Is Defending the Trophy on the Pine Valley Course, Clementon, N. J.

Spartanburg Takes Lead Over Los Angeles, 2—1

SPARTANBURG, S. C., Sept. 3 (AP)—Spantanburg hung its hopes for a National American Legion Junior baseball championship today upon the accurate arm of Jim Thomas, a right hander, in facing Los Angeles, Calif., in the fourth game of the "Little World Series."

The Spartans yesterday took a 2-1 game lead over the western champions in the five contest series by downing Los Angeles, 5 to 4.

Suvern Wright, ace of the Spartanburg staff, limited the West Coast club to six blows while his mates were gathering nine off two western hurlers.

A two-base error and a single allowed Spartanburg to break a 3-3 tie in the sixth and in the seventh a double steal added another run. Morjoseph, Los Angeles third baseman, clouted a home run in the ninth to trim the lead to a single run. Big Bryan Stephens was selected to oppose Thomas in today's game.

Babe Didrikson Wins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RYE BEACH, N. H., Sept. 2—Babe Didrikson, famous Dallas (Texas) woman athlete, won the eastern women's golf championship here yesterday when she defeated Helen Dettweiler of Washington, D. C., in the final round, played on the Abenaqui Club course, 4 and 3.

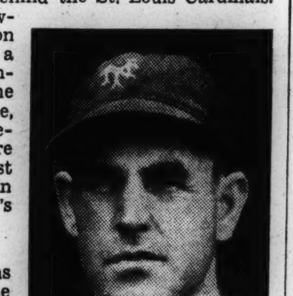
By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes

Sports Editor

The Rise of the New York Giants

THERE was nothing which took place in the major baseball championship races during my recent vacation that was more interesting to me than the rise of the New York Giants in the National League. Having picked the Giants to win the pennant this year, it was indeed satisfying to see them come to the top, especially after they had apparently lost all chance of capturing the title. When I started out Aug. 8 they were in third place, six games behind the St. Louis Cardinals. And what is still more, they were not showing any signs of improving their position during the rest of the campaign. But what a difference has taken place in the intervening three weeks. Now they are leading the race with a margin of three games. True, there is plenty of time for them to be replaced at the head of the procession before the curtain is finally run down, but just now it looks as if they were the class in the league and able to stay in the driver's seat for the rest of the month.



Staff Photo

Frank Gabler

Terry Proves Great Leader

And when it comes to naming the reasons for this remarkable rise of the club, one cannot pass up the brilliant leadership and playing of Manager Bill Terry. Not only has he handled his men with marked ability; but his return to the game, despite the fact that he is not in the best of shape, has resulted in strengthening the attack and welding the infield into a stronger defensive unit, all of which has also resulted in putting more fight and confidence into the rest of the players. Another determining factor has been the increased strength in the pitcher's box, and much of the credit for this must go to the veteran, Carl Hubbell, who has returned to his 1933 form, when the Giants last won the pennant. Schumacher's return to his 1934 form and improvement by Fitzsimmons are also to be noted, together with the fact that Gabler, a newcomer, has far exceeded expectations. As a result of all this the Giants have right now the best pitching staff in the league. And the heavy and timely batting of Mel Ott must also receive a lot of credit.

Reverse of 1934 and 1935

This year's showing is just the reverse of the past two championships. In 1934 and 1935, the Giants started out as if they were going to come up to the expectations of those who had named them to win each of those seasons. About this time in 1934 they were some seven games ahead of the second-place team, only to fall by the wayside in the last two weeks of the race, and the Phillies and Dodgers were the teams that administered the finishing touches. Then, again, in 1935, Manager Terry and his men were out front by some 10 games at about the halfway mark, only to finish the race in third place. Were it not for the fact that September proved to be such a bad month in 1934 and 1935, one might well regard the Giants as already home, especially as there is nothing on the National League horizon at the present time that would indicate they will take another nose dive during September, 1936. In fact, everything points the other way.

Another Five-Cent Series?

It is 13 years since a World Series was played in one city, and it may be a little too early to figure on one this year; but many are already making plans to head for the Great Metropolis the last of this month with the expectation of seeing all of the games without having to leave the city. Should their expectations be fulfilled, it will prove a great break for the spectators, clubs, players and National Commission, as the city contains two of the biggest parks in baseball. the rivalry between the two clubs is very keen, and there should be more money to divide among those who are entitled to a slice of the gate receipts than has attended a World Series in many a day.

Scottish Team Wins

GLASGOW, Sept. 3 (By Canadian Press)—Winner of the competition last year, the Scottish team got away to a good start in interleague football games by defeating an Irish contingent, 5—2, at Ibrox Park before 25,000 persons yesterday. At half-time the Scots had a 4—1 margin. R. Harrison, J. Delaney, M. Armstrong, F. Murphy and Tommy Walker accounted for the winners' goals, Shearer and Baird making the losers' tallies.

Mrs. Miller Archery Winner

TORONTO, Sept. 3 (AP)—Mrs. Margaret Miller of Bristol, Conn., yesterday won the women's International Archery Championship as Mrs. Irma Oelschleger of Cleveland took second and Mrs. Paul Banghart of Erie, Penna., third. Mrs. Miller scored 1892 points and 284 hits, Mrs. Oelschleger 1845 points and 283, and Mrs. Banghart 1717 points and 273 hits.

New York Extends Elaborate Welcome To U. S. Olympians

NEW YORK, Sept. 3 (AP)—Returning under cloudy skies to participate in New York's elaborate official welcome, the latest batch of American Olympians to arrive from Europe studiously avoided tossing much fuel on the controversial athletic fires.

Except for a charge by Ralph Metcalfe, negro sprinter, that there was too much official "buck passing," the party of athletes and officials arriving on the Manhattan, 121 in number, soft-pedaled topics that have been stirring up Olympic debate.

Glenn Cunningham, the great Kansas runner who chased Jack Lovelock to the 1500-meter finish in world record time, agreed with Metcalfe there was "too much supervision by too many people."

Daniel J. Ferris, executive secretary of the Amateur Athletic Union, replied briefly to the charges of mismanagement and official aloofness made last week by Al Masters of Stanford, assistant track manager.

"There was nothing to complain about so far as I could see," said Ferris. "The athletes had good rooms in the village, telephones, refrigeration and steam heat. All the officials couldn't stay at the village, anyway. Masters should know better."

Metcalfe, who said he had received an offer from Australia to run as a professional, had no comment on the possibility of hooking up with his conqueror, Jesse Owens, in a series of pro races in this country.

"It was a happy and contented group the Manhattan brought in. Dan Ferris, executive secretary of the Amateur Athletic union, denied reports that at any time in Berlin during the XIth Olympiad "there was a family row among the American contingent."

Neither Ferris, Bill Bingham, Harvard's director of athletics and manager of the track and field team, nor Frederick Rubien, secretary of the Olympic committee, would comment on charges of "mistakes in management and handling of athletes" made previously by Al Masters, Stanford graduate manager and assistant track and field manager.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Tex Carleton, Cubs—Blanked Dodgers with seven hits.

Johnny Allen and Earl Averill, Indians—Former's three-hit pitching stopped Yanks for 10 innings; latter won game with homer in tenth.

Harlan Clift, Browns—Hit homer with two on in 13-11 win over Athletics.

Ducky Medwick, Cardinals — Tripled to drive in tying run, and scored winning run against Giants.

Jake Wade, Tigers—Held Senators to three hits.

Brown Signs Two Coaches

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 3—Robert R. Chase of New York and Joseph E. Buonanno of Providence, two former Brown backfield stars, have been named Brown coaching assistants, Dr. Frederick W. Marvel, Director of Athletics, announced today. Chase, a graduate in the Brown class of 1933, was the brilliant quarterback on the Brown '32 team that lost to Colgate in the season's final game. He held down a backfield post through the two previous years. Bruonanno was graduated from Brown in '34 after three years on the varsity football and track teams. He captained the '33 varsity eleven and was also a star quarterback. He held the Brown varsity pole vault record until last spring when it was broken by the present captain-elect, Reginald McShane.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Milwaukee	87	59	.596
St. Paul	80	65	.552
Kansas City	79	67	.541
Indianapolis	77	69	.527
Minneapolis	75	71	.514
Columbus	72	77	.483
Louisville	60	88	.405
Toledo	55	89	.382

Results Sept. 2

Minneapolis 15, Milwaukee 3.
Kansas City 8, St. Paul 6.
Indianapolis 4, Toledo 1.
One game postponed.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Buffalo	92	55	.626
Newark	83	63	.568
Rochester	82	63	.566
Baltimore	77	69	.527
Toronto	73	73	.500
Montreal	67	76	.469
Syracuse	56	90	.384
Albany	53	94	.361

Results Sept. 2

Buffalo 9, Montreal 7.
Other games postponed.

Eagles to Play at Los Angeles

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3 (AP)—Bert Bell, president and coach of the Philadelphia Eagles pro-football team, said yesterday the Eagles will play the Los Angeles professional team at Los Angeles next Nov. 15.

Wykoff Named Principal

SANTA BARBARA (AP)—Frank Wykoff, veteran sprinter of three Olympic Games, has been appointed principal of the Carpinteria Grammar School.

Lions Manage To Gain 7 to 7 Tie With Collegians

CHICAGO, Sept. 3 (AP) — The prestige of professional football, defended by the National League champion Detroit Lions, was still intact today—but badly bent by an inspired band of former college stars.

Last night, before a throng of 76,361 spectators in Soldier Field, the Lions, led by their ace, Earl (Dutch) Clark, had to stage a desperate last-period drive to earn a 7-to-7 tie with the All-Stars of 1936—who, as seniors, helped to make 1935 college gridiron history.

The All-Stars, rated as the greatest group of the kind ever brought together, gave the crowd its first big thrill in the second period of the third annual battle, by scoring the first touchdown of the series. They outplayed the professional titleholders throughout the first three periods, and appeared to have an upset triumph over their more experienced foemen in hand.

A break, a heartbreaking fumble by one of the heroes of the All-Star drive, Alphonse (Tuffy) Leemans of George Washington university, early in the final session, gave the Lions an opening, and with Clark setting the tempo, the tying score was not long in coming.

Fumble Give Lions Break

Leemans, a rugged, tireless back, fumbled on the All-Star 29 yard line after making a great return of one of Bill Shepherd's kicks. Tom Hupke, onetime star guard at the University of Tennessee, recovered and the professionals were off. Ernie Caddel ripped through the collegian line for 12 yards, and in three more plays Clark smashed to the eight. Then, as the youngsters concentrated on him, Clark faked a shot at the line, whirled and handed the ball to Caddel, who darted wide around his own left end and over the goal line. Clark drop kicked the extra point.

The All-Stars started their first serious drive early in the second period, with Vernal (Babe) Le Voir of Minnesota and Leemans collaborating in taking the ball to the four-yard line where it was lost on downs. Frank Christensen kicked out to the Lions' 39. Leemans tossed a pass to Frank (Butch) Loebs of Purdue for 20 yards, and on the next play Le Voir took the ball from a Minnesota teammate, Sheldon Beise, on a reverse and hustled the last 17 yards over the goal line. Wally Fromhart of Notre Dame placekicked for the extra point.

Aerial Attack Ineffectual

Clark missed a 35-yard dropkick attempt in the first period, and a few minutes later, Glen Presnell, Lion halfback, failed on a placekick try from 25 yards out.

The All-Stars had a 9 to 5 advantage in first downs, and outgained the pros, 184 yards to 128, by all methods. The Lions, however, largely through their last period spurt, outgained the collegians from scrimmage, 124 yards to 117. The Lions' passing game, highly successful in league battles last year, completed only one heave out of five, while the All-Stars connected on four out of eight.

The spectacle, delayed a day by rain, drew a gross gate of $130,146, the profits from which will be turned over to Chicago charities.

Vineyard Haven Vies With Pequot for Honors

NEW YORK, Sept. 3 (AP)—The battle for the national junior yachting championship just about narrowed down to a race between Pequot Yacht Club of Long Island and the Vineyard Haven (Mass.) crew as the former gained one victory and finished second and third in the other races yesterday.

Tuesday's, Sept. 1, result left the Vineyard crew, skippered by J. H. Ware Jr. with a total of 73½ points, 5¼ more than the Long Island representative, headed by Charles Stetson. Vineyard won two of Tuesday's, Sept. 1, four races. The last three will be sailed today, weather permitting.

The Watch Hill Yacht Club of Narragansett Bay won the first three races, finishing 41s. in front of Pequot yesterday. Squantum's, (Mass.) South Shore representative, took the second sail, but Pequot easily won the final test.

Bolles Report Is News To Director Bingham

NEW YORK, Sept. 3 (AP)—Mrs. Harry Humphrey of Yakima, (Wash.) announced yesterday her brother, Tom Bolles, had been selected as rowing coach at Harvard University, but Bill Bingham, Director of Athletics at Harvard, said today it was news to him.

Bingham returned with a contingent of American Olympic athletes and officials. Before embarking for Berlin two months ago Bingham hinted Bolles and several other prospects to succeed Charlie Whiteside were under consideration but that no decision would be made until his return from Germany.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	78	49	.614
St. Louis	75	52	.591
Chicago	75	54	.581
Pittsburgh	67	61	.523
Cincinnati	61	65	.484
Boston	58	68	.460
Brooklyn	51	75	.405
Philadelphia	42	83	.336

Results Sept. 2

St. Louis 4, New York 3.
Chicago 4, Brooklyn 0.
Boston at Cincinnati, rain.
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh, rain.

Bush Named Mass. State Coach

AMHERST, Mass., Sept. 3 (AP)—Lou Bush, Turners Falls resident, and the nation's leading collegiate football scorer in 1932, has been named assistant football coach at Massachusetts State College for the 1936 season. Bush, the property of the St. Louis Cardinal baseball nine, will assist Eb Caraway, head coach. At the present time Bush is a member of the Columbus team of the American association. The ex-Massachusetts State College athlete will report to Coach Caraway on Sept. 10.

Americans Win First Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LARCHMONT, N. Y., Sept. 3—The Long Island Sound Interclub yachts, which are competing against one-design sloops of Bermuda, won the opening race of the international series off this port yesterday. The score was 18¼ to 18, the American margin being due to the fact that the winning yacht is given 8¼ points. Each side has won seven of the 14 matches held, so that the winner will break the tie now existing.

Other Ivy League Colleges May Adopt Yale Radio Plan

NEW YORK, Sept. 3 (AP)—The decision of Yale University to sell broadcasting rights of her football games to commercial sponsors may result in some other eastern "ivy league" colleges following suit.

While Harold F. Woodlock, business manager of the Yale A. A., explained one of the purposes of the move was to bring Yale football games to those unable to attend them, developments indicated today that Harvard and the University of Pennsylvania are giving serious thought to the plan.

Bill Bingham, Harvard graduate manager of athletics who returned today from Berlin and the Olympic Games, gave unqualified approval to the plan adopted by the Connecticut member of the "big three."

"I don't think it's inconsistent," said Bingham, returning on the liner Manhattan. "I rather think it's a dignified practice, just like selling advertising for football programs.

"I have heard several suggestions along that line, but have yet to see anything on the dotted line."

Penn is seriously considering adoption of the commercial broadcast idea, according to Joseph Labrum, publicity director.

"Penn is seriously considering a commercial broadcast of its football games this fall, but at this time there is no announcement to make," said Labrum. Other Penn officials declined to be quoted.

Yale's contract was announced last night by an official of a Newark broadcasting station (WOR). It gave an oil company (the Atlantic Refining Company) exclusive rights to put Yale's home games on the air, and named the Newark station and a New England network (Yankee) as the outlet. Reliable reports said the sponsor paid $20,000 for the privilege.

"In this way persons who can't go to the games will be able to hear them and Yale will get some revenue at the same time," said Woodcock.

Commercial sponsorship of broadcasts has been in practice in other parts of the country. The Pacific coast conference has sold exclusive radio rights for several years; southeastern and Rocky mountain conference games have commercialized broadcast, while the western conference has followed the policy of leaving the decision up to individual members. Michigan's broadcasts last year were sponsored by an oil company (White Star Refining Company).

U. S. Touring Track Team Slips a Cog; Lose Four Events

GOTHENBURG, Sweden, Sept. 3 (AP)—America's touring track and field athletes, appearing tired from their many post-Olympic travels won only three and tied another of the eight events on the final card of the two-day meet which saw three new Swedish records established yesterday.

Forrest Towns, Olympic hurdle champion from Georgia, won the 110-meter hurdles in record time of 14.1, nosing out Erik Lidman of Sweden, who was clocked in the same time. Gunnar Bergh of Sweden set a new Swedish record in the shot put with a toss of 15.84 meters (51 ft. 11 41-64 in.) as Gordon Dunn finished second with 15.64 meters (51 ft. 3 49-64 in.) Bill Fritz of Canada established the other record in the 500 meters, covering the distance in 1:02.4. Archie Williams, Olympic 400-meter titleholder, was third in 1:03.9.

Foy Draper won the 200 meters in 21.5. Dave Albritton cleared the bar at two meters (6ft. 6¾in.) to win the high jump while Bill Graber tied with Ljunberg of Sweden in the pole vault at four meters (13ft. 1 5-32in.).

Eric of Sweden led Glen Dawson home in the 1500 meters, being clocked in 3:52.4 as compared to 3:56.8 for the American. Bergh beat both Ken Carpenter, Olympic discus champion, and Dunn in the discus with a throw of 51.72 meters (169ft. 8 5-16in.). Carpenter's best effort was 50.65 meters (166ft. 2 9-64in.) while Dunn got away a toss of 49.07 meters (160ft. 11 59-64 in.).

Where to Dine

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The Canterbury Lunch
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Entrance on 43rd Street
Serves Home Cooked Foods, which are reasonably priced, in a delightful dining room that is
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11:00 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. Self-Service
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Home Dainties, Dining Room and Pastry Shop
250 W. 79th St. (One Door W. of B'way)
Luncheon, 11:30-2:30, 50c and 65c.
Dinner, 5:30 to 8, 75c, 85c, $1.
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The Home Forum

"The Musicianers"

FROM early morning that day there was a stir of excitement in the little park at the pulsing heart of the city: "the Green" they call it, affectionately. There, when the weather is warm, people who once were countryfolk, sit for hours and look at the flowers, while they think of some small gay garden behind a thatched cottage, far away. Or, sniffing the newly-cut grass when the lawn-mower whirs by, they seem to see again the sunlit meadow at home, where every member of the family who was able, played a part in the saving of the hay, and only the youngest of all slept in the shelter of the hedgerow, watched by the wise old sheep-dog who lay there, too.

Because it was holiday time, the children came first through the open gates from the noisy street outside; their voices shrill with excitement. On the one long stretch of unclipped grass that is their own playground, they parked the wheeled boxes from which younger brothers and sisters now clamored to be lifted out. Then they all hurried along the path and stood to gaze at the raised bandstand, as though they never before had seen it. Yet the date on the tablet just below the domed roof is that of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria, and on other days the children pass it by without the least show of interest.

* * *

THAT MORNING IT looked just the same—a lifeless place with tightly-packed iron chairs crowded into a corner; but it was Tuesday, and the children knew that later in the day a band would play there. So, to these early watchers, the empty bandstand was already rich with gold-braided caps, and gay with the glitter of brass instruments that caught the sunshine. And, standing there, the older ones thumped an imaginary drum, and clashed a cymbal that never existed, or beat time for a band that was not there. "That's the very exact self-same way the Musicianers play," they told their admiring juniors. "If I had one of them caps wid braid you'd never know the differ." The grown-ups came later, though they too were early, and they took their places on the benches near the bandstand. But, as yet, no one stepped on the bit of velvet lawn that, with the coming of the Musicianers, would be a concert hall for two glorious hours.

* * *

SLOWLY THE SHADOW of the tall tree moved round, and the thick slices of bread were eaten; the crumbs were gathered and thrown to the ducks on the shallow pond nearby, or snatched by the greedy gulls that swooped so quickly, then rode like fairy ships upon the placid water. Now everyone was watching the widest of the paths, and suddenly the shrill voices called excitedly: "The Musicianers is comin';" then, as the men climbed the wooden steps: "The Musicianers is came." Timidly at first the children crowded on to the carefully tended grass, and sat there in long, curving rows, backed by the seats where the grown-ups waited. The conductor rapped with his baton against the tall stand, and turned for one more look at his audience, and there was breathless silence, broken by a gasp of sheer ecstasy when he raised his arms and stood as if poised for flight. Then, with a sound that swelled to a great rush of harmony, the band began to play, and a ripple passed along the seated ranks as when a breeze moves the lovely heads of the dahlias in the wide borders.

There are no programs for the listeners on the Green. To them a program would be an actual drawback, that would rob them of the thrill of wondering what the band will play next; and the richer thrill of recognizing the tune at an early stage. This is for the grown-ups to do, with their air of recognizing a well-loved friend. "I'd know 'Ill Throva-tore' anny-where," you will hear them say; and "There's 'William Tell' for you now, as lively as ever." Or, with a rush of memories, "You'd never be tired listenin' to 'them endearin' young charms,' although they do be a kind of sorrowful." To the children there is no need of names. Either the music is quick and gay, or it is slow and sad and they wish it would hurry on—but not come to an end. To them each preliminary tap of the baton may mean one of the jigs or reels that find a place in every band recital on the Green. When it comes, some child will stand up and jump from one foot to the other, to be joined by many enthusiasts.

* * *

WITH A LONG-DRAWN chord the music ceased and the conductor came down the wooden steps; and a wail of bitter disappointment rose from the smaller listeners who thought that the treat was over. But they were comforted by those who knew better. "It's only th'interval," a little girl said importantly, then she put it into more every-day language. "The Musicianers is only gettin' a bit of a rest," she told them; "no one in the world could keep on blowin' like that an' not come short of breath, an' then where would we all be?"

On the benches the interval let loose a flood of conversation just where it had been stemmed when the music began. About some girl from the home town who had "marrit a great grandee;" some man they had known, who came back from America considerably stouter than when he went; "he could hide behind a fishin' rod at that time," they said.

* * *

THE SHADOW OF the tall tree had moved a long way round when, in a sudden hush, the second part of the program began; but now many of the smaller children slept, and dreamed perhaps of the music that floated all about them. Until, all too soon, the end came and, the instruments packed into their canvas covers, the band went away.

Down the sanded paths the wheeled boxes were trundled toward the open gates; and the grown-ups said it grew chilly, and they too turned homeward along the noisy street. Only a week to wait, they told each other as they went, and the band would play there again. "Them Musicianers is able to rise your heart," they said.

D. M. LARGE

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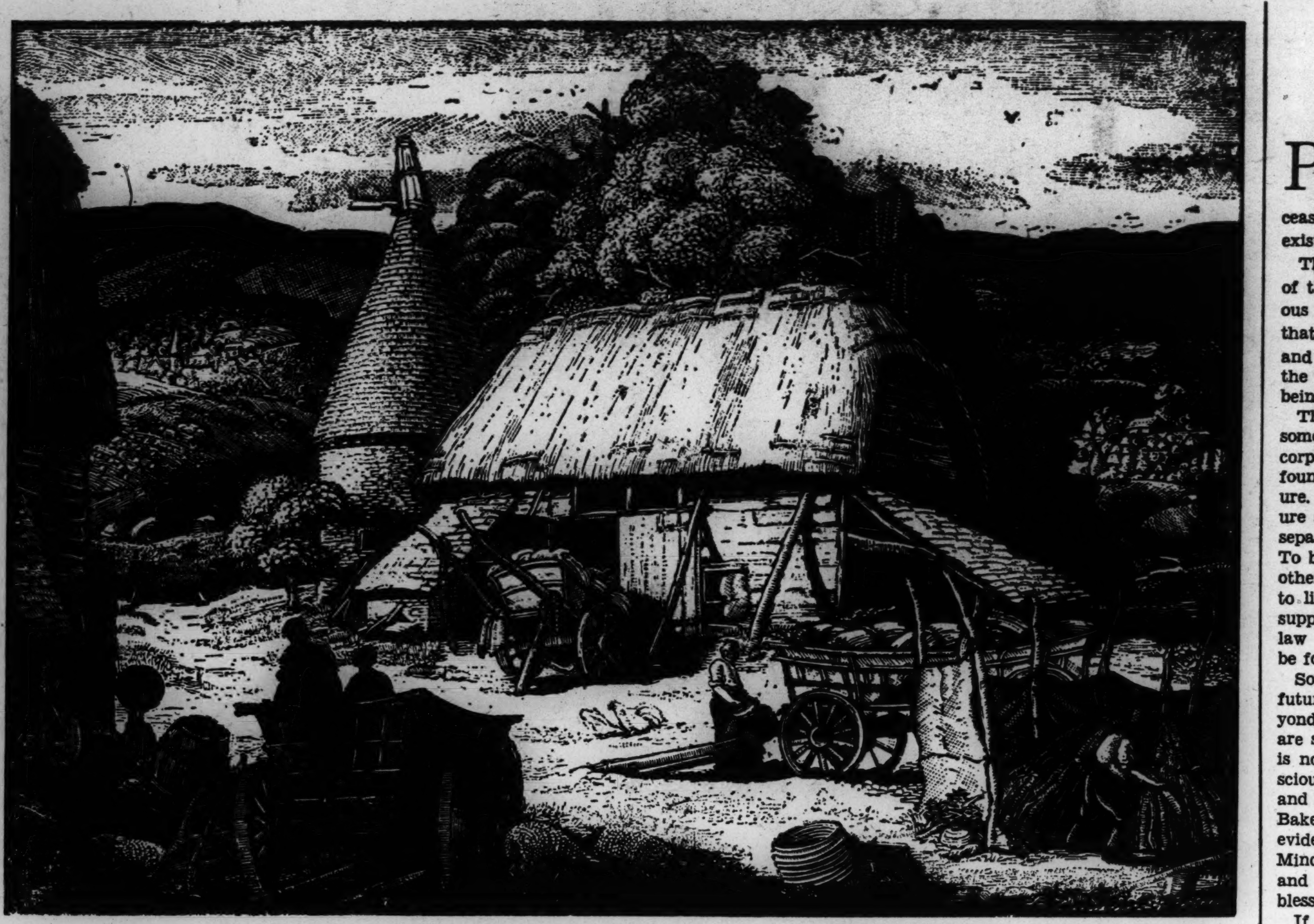

By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLDHARBOUR FARM: *A Wood Engraving by Marjorie Croft*

THE name of "Coldharbour," which occurs again and again in various parts of England, has given rise to many an interesting discussion. Those who would trace it back to the Roman era point out that, together with other significant names, it is constantly found along Roman roads, hence possibly means a sheltering place in which the legions could camp. It has further been suggested that it comes from the French, "col d'arbres" —camping sites often being found near tree plantations. From this name, as well as from others occurring on the ragstone hills of Kent, such as Street, which, when found in the country, often tells of Roman work, and Chart, from the Latin charta, meaning a grant or charter of land, some believe that a lost Roman road might well be traced, running more or less parallel with Watling Street. Others maintain that the word is of Saxon origin, signifying "a deserted place of shelter by the side of an old road"; which aptly describes the locality of a wind-blown Coldharbour, perched on the crest of the Downs at an altitude of 650 feet, and half a mile from the Pilgrims' Way. Which brings us to another theory:

From Winchester, the Saxon capital of England, through Canterbury, the "holy city," the Pilgrims' Way runs slowly to the coast. Along this old track, in their coarse gowns and large round hats, with staff in hand, and bowl, bag, and scrip swinging from leather belt, the pilgrims tramped. They were welcome at the various monasteries and religious houses, and even at the few castles, where they were always given the best available shelter for the night. But, where such hospitality was not forthcoming, they were wont to stay in any rough place they could find, "cold harbours" enough when compared with the warm cheer they had hoped for. From which poor comfort, it is argued, the name is derived.

The subject chosen by Mrs. Marjorie Croft for her wood engraving lies in the heart of Kent. Whether it marks a Roman road, a Saxon place of shelter, or one of the spots along the Pilgrims' Way, who can tell? Basking in the sunshine of summer, surrounded by well-cultivated land, and backed by the strongly defined sweep of the Downs, it presents today a typical scene of rural activity, a kindly warmth that certainly belies its name.

Free From Intent to Persuade

CONRAD was a moralist, as every artist must be; and as a moralist he was more direct than some. His books, as works of art, may suffer from this at times, but they still remain works of art. Never is didacticism pursued for its own sake; never, that is, is the objective truth as Conrad apprehended it twisted for the sake of a moral idea; never, and this is the final test, is a moral pointed. First and last Conrad dwelt on the activities of men and women; his novels are renderings of affairs in the lives of men and women, affairs pursuing an inevitable course sometimes within, sometimes without the boundaries of a moral code—any moral code in general; in particular, Conrad's moral code. The moral element in the novels, apart from those, such as "The Rescue," which turn specifically on points of honour, is not so much in the stories as outside them. Save in those instances, aesthetically sound, when he allows an actor in the scene to animadvert against specific human institutions or ideals, such as the Belgian notion of colonization, Conrad's didacticism is never, *never* allowed to manifest itself in special pleading either on behalf of an individual or of an idea; it is confined exclusively to the revelation of a general moral standpoint, colouring every novel and to some extent influencing the choice of subject. Although in a way it is there before us, it is no more than an element in the lens through which Conrad viewed all earthly phenomena, thus conditioning his vision. From the reader's point of view the didactic element in these novels may be likened to a more or less faintly suffused atmosphere shrouding the dead white core of objective truth, to the dust of half the world through which the setting sun glows redly. It is, in a word, a constant.

Once this point is agreed on everything becomes wonderfully plain. Viewed from it, the didacticism of Conrad appears different in kind and not only in degree from the proper didacticism of, say, a Galsworthy. It is seen to be, strictly speaking, not didacticism at all, but a kind of philosophical bias. . . . He was no less free from intent to persuade than Maupassant himself. But even Maupassant, like Conrad, like every artist, had his own philosophical bias; the bias in this case being negative, however, it scarcely obtrudes. It is the high positiveness of Conrad's bias that makes it so apparent, his passionate belief in morality, that term being used in its fullest sense.

But this insistence on the necessity for morality, while it lends colour to all his stories concerned with men and women moving in a world which, as their creator sees it, can be made inhabitable only by the application of a strict moral code, although it is frequently given point by those stories, never in itself gives point to them. It is, as I have said, a constant. There is never any *ad hoc* manipulation of events. The events occur—as they occur; their significance, their absolute significance, is always implicit in them; Conrad does no more than enrich it with the significance of a personal vision, in other words very lightly to stress that particular aspect of the whole which seems to him to reflect more of the inner truth of the matter than any other individual aspect. But all the other aspects are there too, together forming the whole which we are left, without a word, to contemplate.—EDWARD CRANKSHAW, in "Joseph Conrad." (London: John Lane:)

The Seagull

I AM bold,
I am shy.
Shrilly I call
To the deep sea
And the blue sky,
And they answer me.

I swoop and swing,
Soar and dip,
As I follow a fast ship
Into the wilderness.

In my home are the friendliness
Of rough waters and strong tide.

There I can rest as I ride
On a wind-webbed bed,
Blue as the sky's dome
Over my head.
Safe as the strong rock
To which I am led
In the season of spring.
When the clover and lark,
And every sweet thing
Greet me, and grant me
The gift of contentment and rest.

ROBERT E. KEY

Paradise Found

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PARADISE may be found by any human being who will seek for it in the realm where it is discoverable, and who will cease searching for it where it never could exist.

The desire for paradise is a natural longing of the human heart. And the almost continuous presence of this longing hints at the fact that true happiness and true bliss do exist, and can be experienced by those who discover the way to lay hold upon this blessed sense of being.

The way to happiness has been thought by some to be the way of indulgence of the five corporeal senses. But this indulgence has been found to bring as much pain as so-called pleasure. Indeed, it has been discovered that pleasure and pain are partners which never can be separated, when one believes matter to be real. To believe in one necessitates believing in the other. Until the Science of divine Being comes to light and nullifies this false believing, and supports the testimony of Spirit wherein the law of God has no opposite, paradise cannot be found.

Some religions have promised paradise in the future—in a heaven above—a mental realm beyond the grave. Students of Christian Science are seeing more and more clearly that heaven is not a local habitation, but a state of consciousness, "a divine state of Mind" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy, p. 291). It is becoming increasingly evident to them that heaven is a state of that Mind which is self-constituted, self-maintained, and infinitely capable of furnishing its own blessedness and unceasing bliss.

If the growing thought that heaven is a mental state be true, then anyone may have heaven on earth if he discovers how to attain and maintain that mental state. Indeed, Jesus the Christ declared that the kingdom of heaven is at hand. Moreover, he said that "the kingdom of God is within you"—meaning that harmony always reigns in the spiritual consciousness which recognizes man as the expression of God.

The Master found paradise. He admitted that he had when he said to the thief on the cross beside him (Luke 23:43), "To day shalt thou be with me in paradise." Again, he claimed a state of happiness above material sense when he said to his disciples, "Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you: not as the world giveth, give I unto you" (John 14:27). One would naturally have to live in a mental realm of peace akin to paradise to do the wonderful works which he did—to heal the sick, comfort the sorrowing, and raise the dead. To do such works is a joy in itself. Yet he spoke to his disciples of the real cause for rejoicing. When they came to him with much rejoicing over the fact that they had cast out devils in his name, it is recorded that he reminded them that he had given them power to do such things—in fact, that he had given them power over all evil. "Notwithstanding," said he, "in this rejoice not, that the spirits are subject unto you; but rather rejoice, because your names are written in heaven" (Luke 10:20).

Mrs. Eddy discovered paradise when she discovered the Science which Jesus taught and proved—Christian Science. It gave her health for sickness and joy for the spirit of heaviness. Paradise may be discovered through this divine Science by anyone who will apply certain rules and grasp the truths set forth in the textbook of Christian Science, Science and Health. One such truth is stated on page 284 of this book: "According to Christian Science, the only real senses of man are spiritual, emanating from divine Mind. Thought passes from God to man, but neither sensation nor report goes from material body to Mind." Mrs. Eddy continues: "Matter is not sentient and cannot be cognizant of good or of evil, of pleasure or of pain. Man's individuality is not material. This Science of being obtains not alone hereafter in what men call Paradise, but here and now; it is the great fact of being for time and eternity." What a statement! How can a human being make this come true in his experience? By exercising the spiritual senses which belong to him by God-given right. How does one exercise them? By admitting their existence, and their divine power to operate and assert themselves wherever they are admitted to be.

That blessedness, peace, and bliss come to humanity when permitted to do so; that Christ, Truth, enters the heart of every man who will learn how to open his heart, is the teaching of Christian Science. To ask for the blessings of paradise, but refuse to open the heart by denial or renunciation of the false theory that life is material and is ruled by the so-called laws of matter, which maintain a continual warfare in their divided kingdom, is to miss paradise and come short of its blessings.

On page 185 of her book "Miscellaneous Writings" the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science gives us a rule for finding paradise where she writes: "Self-renunciation of all that constitutes a so-called material man, and the acknowledgment and achievement of his spiritual identity as the child of God, is Science that opens the very flood-gates of heaven; whence good flows into every avenue of being, cleansing mortals of all uncleanness, destroying all suffering, and demonstrating the true image and likeness." She adds, "The spiritualization of our sense of man opens the gates of paradise that the so-called material senses would close, and reveals man infinitely blessed, upright, pure, and free."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

ОБРЕТЕННЫЙ РАЙ

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

ОБРЕСТИ рай доступно каждому человеку, но для этого нужно его искать в той сфере, где он может быть обнаружен, а не там, где его никогда и быть не могло.

В глубине своего сердца каждый человек желает обрести рай. И то, что это, вполне естественное желание, всегда живет в сердце человеческом, наводит нас на мысль, что не может не существовать настоящего счастья и настоящего блажентсва, но испытать их вероятно сможет тот, кто с'умеет овладеть этим блаженным чувством бытия.

Иные люди думают, что счастье достигается удовлетворением наших телесных чувств. Но на деле оказывается, что такое удовлетворение приносит с собою столько-же страданий, сколько и так называемых наслаждений. Когда мы верим в реальность материи, то наслаждения и страдания фактически являются неразлучными соучастниками. Вера в одно принуждает верить в другое. Рай не может быть найден пока Наука божественного Бытия не станет очевидной, принеся уничтожение этого ложного верования и подтвердив свидетельство Духа, где закон Бога не имеет противников.

Некоторые религии обещают рай в будущей жизни,—в небесах,—в потустороннем состоянии души. Но для изучающих Христианскую Науку становится все понятнее, что рай не есть место жительства, а состояние сознания, "божественное состояние Разума" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures стр. 291). Становится для них все более очевидным, что небеса—состояние Разума, созданного самим собой, самодовлеющего и могущего бесконечно давать из себя блаженство и непрерывное счастье.

Если правильно крепнущее мнение о том, что небеса являются нашим ментальным состоянием, то каждый может иметь небеса на земле, если он только узнает, как именно достигнуть такого ментального состояния и как его в себе удержать. Ведь Иисус Христос об'явил, что царство небесное вблизи нас. Более того, он сказал: "царствие Божие внутри вас есть,"—говоря этим, что гармония всегда царит в духовном сознании, признающем в человеке выражение Бога.

Учитель нашел рай. Он это признал, сказав одному из злодеев на кресте возле него (Лука 23:43) "Истинно говорю тебе, ныне же будешь со мной в раю." Еще в другой раз он об'явил о существовании такого блаженного состояния, которое выше чувств телесных, когда сказал ученикам своим: "мир Мой даю вам: не так, как мир дает, Я даю вам" (Иоанн 14:27). Конечно нужно жить в мирной ментальной сфере, похожей на рай для того, чтобы творить те чудесные дела, которые творил он —исцелять немощных, утешать печальных и воскрешать мертвых. Сами дела эти заключают в себе радость. Между тем он говорил своим ученикам о настоящей причине почему они должны радоваться. Когда они пришли к нему ликующие по поводу того, что изгоняли бесов во имя его, то он напомнил им, что он дал им для этого власть,—дал им власть над всем злом. "Однакожь"—сказал он, "тому не радуйтесь, что духи вам повинуются, но радуйтесь тому, что имена ваши написаны на небесах" (Лука 10:20).

Mrs. Эдди открыла рай, когда она открыла Науку, которую преподавал и доказывал Иисус,—Христианскую Науку. Это дало ей здоровие взамен болезни и радость взамен уныния. Рай может быть открыт через эту божественную Науку каждым, кто только пожелает применять известные правила и постигать положения, изложенные в книге текста Христианской Науки "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." Одно из этих положений изложено на странице 284 этой книги: "Согласно Христианской Науки подлинными являются одни лишь духовные чувства человека, исходящие от божественного Разума. Мысль переходит от Бога к человеку, но ни ощущения, ни какие бы то ни было донесения не могут перейти от материального тела к Разуму." Далее Mrs. Эдди говорит: "Материя не чувствует и не может сознавать добро или зло, наслаждение или боль. Индивидуальность человека не материальна. Эта Наука бытия достигается не только в потусторонней жизни, которую люди называют Раем, а достигается она здесь и теперь; это—великий факт бытия на вечные времена." Какие слова! Но как это осуществить на человеческом опыте? Путем использования духовных чувств, принадлежащих человеку по праву, Богом дарованному. Как использовать их? Признав, что они существуют, признав, что они имеют божественную власть, чтобы действовать и проявляться где-бы то ни было, лишь только мы признали их присутствие.

Христианская Наука учит нас, что счастье, мир и блаженство приходят к человечеству, когда мы открываем им двери и, что Христос, Истина, проникает в сердце каждого человека, который хочет научиться открывать свое сердце. Но мы упустим рай и лишимся его благословений, если не пожелаем открыть нашего сердца, прося райских благословений, а чтобы открыть наше сердце мы должны отказаться и отречься от ложной теории, что жизнь материальна и управляема так называемыми законами материи, создающими раздоры в своем разделенном царотве.

В том, что она пишет на странице 185 своей книги "Miscellaneous Writings," Открывательница и Основательница Христианской Науки дает нам правило, как найти рай: "Отречение от всего, что составляет так называемого материального человека и признание и осуществление его духовного тождества в качестве чада Божия есть Наука, открывающая самые шлюзы рая, откуда благо изливается по всем руслам бытия, очищая смертных от всего нечистого, уничтожая все страдания, и обнаруживая подлинный образ и подобие." Она еще прибавляет: "Одухотворение нашего представления о человеке открывает врата рая, закрыть которые желали бы материальные чувства, и обнаруживает человека бесконечно счастливого, честного, чистого и свободного."

Справки относительно литературы по Христианской Науки на этом языке могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки, (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Land of the Basques

THE Basque country of northern Spain, with its hills and valleys and snug harbors along the coast, its rarely-fading green, its neat villages, reminds somewhat of Devonshire, in England, and the Basque folk themselves are as friendly as the English countryfolk.

Near San Sebastian, the Spanish Basque capital, is a pretty little harbor known as Pasajes. You take an omnibus for a few miles, landing by the waterside and embarking in a small boat in order to reach the old port. Here you land on a tiny jetty in the shadow of a tall but plain stone house of obvious antiquity. Looking closely, you will discover, nearly obliterated by wind and weather here at the seaside, a tablet informing you that in this house, during the period of his exile from France, lived and worked the great Victor Hugo.

Yes, this was Victor Hugo's house. Next to it is a little inn presided over by a buxom and genial woman of the Basque country. It has a cozy terrace extending out over the water and here, if you like, you may lunch or dine, simply but out of wholesome Basque fare. Now and then you will regard the dim old leaded-glass windows of the house that rises somberly beside you and reflect that from one of those windows the master was wont to glance sometimes toward the hills of France, while he worked upon "Toilers of the Sea," "Ninety-three," or perhaps even "Les Miserables."

Around the house where he spent the exiled years is a little plaza now, and in the afternoon you will find it full of children. Nowhere in the world, you conclude, are there so many children as in this Basque country, and certainly nowhere more attractive nor better-mannered little ones. They never regard the tourist with saucy curiosity, never giggle behind his back at his strange appearance and stranger habits, never extend a begging hand. For there is a pride among these Basques that makes mendicancy as unthinkable as among the Japanese. And these happy little children, playing the favorite Basque game of handball wherever there is a bit of smooth wall or the side of a building, appeal to you not less than the little folk of far-away Japan itself.

M. T. G.

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Philip D. Gendreau, N. Y.

At Sunset, the Sunbeams Slant Through the Trees Along the Road Between Mono Lake and Yosemite Valley, California

The Queer Winter

By Margery Bianco

The Ellis family, including Kay, a young art student; Garry, her practical sister; the children, Martin and Caroline, and their mother, had gone to spend the winter in an old house in Connecticut when our story opened. This meant giving up many city pleasures, but gave their father, an archaeologist, a long-hoped-for opportunity to go on an expedition. Having difficulty with their household expenses, the girls answered an advertisement by a writer who wanted room and board. Going for a long walk through the woods one fine February day, Garry met Jane Bassett just in time to help her pull her horse, Starlight, back from sliding down a cliff. The girls discovered that they were lost. Starlight slipped so on the icy ground that Garry ripped up her shirt and tied it over his hoofs for "patent nonskids."

Chapter Fourteen

STARLIGHT didn't like it at all, but after some pawing and fidgeting he found he could at least set hoof to the ground now without slithering, and little by little they coaxed him down the slope.

It proved to be the steepest zigzag and the last; at the bottom they struck level ground and the worst of their troubles were over, though not all. The road continued a short distance only to lose itself in a grass-grown track that seemed to lead presently through a swamp, for they could feel rather than see the half-rotted planks that had been laid underfoot across the worst places.

Here in the hollow it was blacker than ever; more than once they thought they had lost the narrow track entirely. Jane's riding boots, never meant for walking, had become more and more uncomfortable, and Garry had gone ankle-deep through skim ice into the thick mud.

"Don't you ever have a moon up here?" Jane wailed.

"Not when you want it, you don't. It's due to rise tonight about two-thirty. We might see it yet!"

At last the track widened. They came out on a gravel road and saw lights in the distance. East Warley.

In the little general store, smelling of cheese and bacon and hot stove, Jane ran to the telephone while Garry talked to the storekeeper, who looked surprised to see the two scratched and muddy figures that burst in upon him.

"East Warley. That's seven miles from home," she said. "Guess I'll call Kay up if you're through."

Welcome Comforts

"They're sending a car right over," Jane told her. "We can drive you home first. Heavens, but I'm hungry!" She looked at her wristwatch for the first time. "Do you know that we were two hours and a half coming down that road?"

She found change in her pockets and they bought crackers and cheese and chocolate, and ate them sitting by the stove while they waited. The house where Jane was staying was not very far off; it seemed only a few minutes before they heard the crunch of tires outside.

A groom took charge of Starlight, who had been sheltered in the wagon shed behind the store, and the two girls climbed into the station wagon. After that long slow walk it felt strange to be spinning so swiftly through the darkness.

"Drop me just at the turn of the road by Wayside Nurseries," said Garry. "I'll walk up the hill."

Jane protested, but Garry was firm. "Thanks a lot, and remember the Crooked S's!"

"As long as I live." Jane reached out a hand from the car. "So long. I've got to go back tomorrow, worse luck, and I'm joining mother in Bermuda. But first chance I get I'll be over to see you, and don't you forget it!"

Jane went back to the comfort of a steaming bath and tray dinner on the library sofa; Garry to lounge at ease in the armchair beside Big Bertha, while Martin pulled off her sodden shoes, Kay ran to make a hot drink and Caroline hunted and warmed her slippers.

"Heavens, you'd think I had been to the North Pole," she grumbled, secretly pleased with these little attentions, since she was not usually the one to get them.

"We kept some supper in the oven for you," Caroline said, "but it got all dried up while we were busy worrying."

Chat About Neighbors

This announcement, so typical of the household, set everyone laughing, and Garry exclaimed: "Do you remember the time Penny and I took that long walk and got lost? All the way home we kept our spirits up thinking about supper, and when we got back the kitchen stove was cold and you were all out on the road hunting for us."

"Tell me about this girl," Kay said, handing her a steaming cup and pulling a chair up to the stove.

"Nice and no nonsense; you'll like her. If the rest of the family are anything like her we'll be lucky. Charles sounds all right, even if he was snooty about renting the house to us. There is a sister-in-law—bossy kind, but Jane seems to get along with her all right. Maybe she won't be up here much; I think they travel a lot, anyway, from what Jane told me." For the half hour in the grocery store had covered quite a little exchange of confidences.

Kay had been working hard on the Pilliwig family. She showed nothing to Garry as yet, but the little sheaf of finished drawings laid away in the pine blanket chest where she kept her belongings was growing steadily. Easier to work now, too, when her fingers were no longer so stiffened by cold and it was possible to use her drawing-table by the window instead of sitting hunched by the stove with a board on her knees. The first few attempts had been wooden and lifeless but by degrees the thing took hold of her, new ideas cropped up and the drawings gained in freedom as she began to find a real enjoyment in their invention.

Garry's Treasures

Garry had started seed-flats indoors, and her precious boxes, covered with odd panes of glass, filled every available sunny window space upstairs and down. She watered and shifted, covered and uncovered a dozen times a day, according to the temperature.

It was on her return from a visit to see small Julia down the hill, who was 7 weeks old now, that Kay, deep in the weekly letter from New Mexico, waved a hand to a letter and a postcard propped on the mantelshelf. The postcard was a greeting from Jane, a view of Bermuda with a very blue sea and a very white beach. The typewritten envelope was addressed to Miss Margaret Ellis and bore a New York post mark.

Garry, opening it, gave a sudden whoop.

"You see—she's coming after all!"

"Who?" Kay looked up from her letter.

"That woman. The one we wrote to. She's coming next week."

"Garry, you're fooling!..

"I'm not. Listen here." She read aloud. "'Dear Miss Ellis, I am sorry to have been so long answering your letter. If you still feel inclined to put me up I shall be very glad to come to you on the proposed terms, and will arrive on the afternoon train next Monday, the 21st. If by any chance you have altered your plans and find this no longer convenient, please wire me at above address. Yours very sincerely, Emily Humbold. Z. Y. 3.' Good for her!"

Kay looked scared.

Preparations for a Guest

"I'd given up all idea of it. She'll find the place awful, Garry. We can't possibly let her come!"

"Try and stop her," Garry returned. "She sounds pretty business-like about it, if you ask me. I like that. And she hasn't asked one single question either. I told you that letter would produce an effect."

"Turned her brain, more likely, if she's read all you wrote her and still wants to try it out. We'll just have some sort of crank or lunatic on our hands and you'll have to deal with it all," said Kay with an air of washing her hands of the whole business. "I'll do my best, but I bet you she won't stay a week, once she finds out what it's really like."

"Well, that will be fourteen dollars anyway, and if she doesn't stay we can always charge her for the month ahead, like that old Cummings did. It's no good having experiences if you don't learn something by them. I shall be the business and practical head of the family. All you need do is to be a pleasant, dignified hostess and lend the right atmosphere."

"Atmosphere!" Kay looked round at the room, littered with her own work, the rugging frame, temporarily neglected, leaning in one corner with a tangle of cut rags beside it, and Garry's seed-flats and boxes everywhere in evidence. "Do you suppose we'll ever get this place to look like anything again?

"Leave it to me. I told her we were a busy family, and we might as well preserve the effect. Let's see; today's Thursday. We've got four whole days to fix up in."

Once the wire was sent: "Perfectly all right, will expect you Monday," even Garry herself felt a little daunted, with a sensation as of bridges definitely burned behind her.

Qualmish Hours

But having started the business she was determined to see it through all the same, and spent the next two days in a fury of sweeping and scrubbing, dragging unwanted articles up to the attic and carrying others down, till in the end Kay had to admit that the guest room at least looked presentable.

Cleared out and tidied, with new curtains and the best bed-spread (long known in the Ellis family as the White Elephant) carefully displayed, Kay's one finished rug on the floor and a fine old farm-house pine table, one of Penny's auction weaknesses, set for a desk between window and fireplace, with a book shelf above it of Garry's contriving, it had quite a comfortable air.

"Thank goodness you didn't cut those old damask curtains up for rugs," Garry said. "I hung the faded part where it doesn't show, and the red makes the room look warmer. All the furniture's waxed, and a job it was, too.

"The White Elephant looks pretty awful, but it's brand new and it ought to impress her, and there isn't a thing else we could use; I hunted through every trunk up there. I hate frilly things myself."

The White Elephant, a flounced and billowy affair of seagreen rayon taffeta, certainly seemed to have been wafted by some strange mistake into its present setting. The original motive power, as usual, had been Cousin Caroline, on the occasion of "doing over" her own guest room three years ago.

"It doesn't go with the rest," Kay admitted. "We never did have the sort of room it belongs to, anyway. You can bring down the hand-woven cover off my bed, and I'll use the extra army blanket instead." This was generous on Kay's part, but since Garry had set the pace she felt bound to keep up with it. "We'll bring in that small easy chair from the living room; she'll want something comfortable to sit in."

A good deal of joking went to the final preparations, but as train time drew near they were beginning to fell a little qualmish, especially Garry, who had undertaken to do the honors.

[To Be Continued Next Thursday]

The Stamp Corner

By Frank L. Wilson

COLLECTIONS of stamps showing the scenery of various countries are most enjoyable as well as instructive. In this way one may travel throughout the world visiting the famous wonder spots of every land. Mountains, rivers, lakes, parks, forests, landscapes, seascapes, cities, castles—all are portrayed on these miniature works of art.

Four different views of Mt. Fuji of the Fuji-Hakone National Park of Japan were shown on a special set of stamps issued recently by the Japanese Government. Beautiful Mt. Fuji rises 12,467 feet above the level of the sea, and in the course of a year is visited by some hundred thousand pilgrims and visitors. The view from its summit is both magnificent and inspiring.

On the 1½s value of the special set of stamps the mountain is shown at early dawn and the stamp is printed in brown. The 3s value printed in olive green presents a view of the mountain across Lake Ashi-no-ko, which is fed by springs emanating from an ancient crater. The lake is famous for its reflection of the snow-capped mountain. The 6s value in rose color presents a view of the mountain from the Mitsu Pass and the 10s blue shows a winter view as seen from the Tokaido road, near Mishima.

The mountain has been the motif in many of the stamp designs of Japan over a number of years, but this set of stamps really presents the new national parks set aside by the Japanese Government as the Fuji-Hakone National Park. This park is one of a series of twelve recently designated by the Japanese Government.

The National Parks series of United States stamps is a striking example of how scenic beauty may be portrayed on postage stamps. This set of stamps showing scenes from ten of the most interesting national parks in the United States has been the means of interesting a great many people in collecting stamps and the desire to see what the other countries of the world have to offer in the way of beautiful views on their postage stamps.

New Issues of Stamps

Austria has issued a rather large stamp showing the portrait of the late Dr. Engelbert Dollfuss. The stamp is the 10 schilling value and was issued for general use on July 25.

Brazil honored the composer, Antonio Carlos Gomez on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of his birth with a special set of four stamps. Two of the stamps show a medallion portrait of the Brazilian composer and two picture a few bars from his opera "Il Guarany." Brazil has also issued a special stamp of appropriate design to commemorate the First National Congress of Direct Justice.

Czechoslovakia has issued a new 40-heller stamp honoring Jan Amos Komensky, the prominent Bohemian teacher and philosopher. Czechoslovakia has also issued a set of nine pictorial stamps of high value. The stamps are of different designs and each shows some local point of interest. Then values are from the 1.2 Kr. to the 10 Kr.

Ecuador has had a special surcharge applied to the current stamps, the sale of these stamps being to provide funds for rebuilding the post office at Guayaquil and for the Social and Rural Workers Insurance.

France was host to a delegation of Canadian ex-service men and officials at the unveiling of the imposing memorial to the Canadian soldiers at Vimy. In honor of the event a special set of two stamps was issued on July 25th showing a view of the beautiful structure. The monument was unveiled by King Edward VIII of England amid impressive ceremonies.

Jean Leon Jaures, prominent French Socialist, has been honored by a special set of two stamps. A new 50 franc airmail stamp has been issued by France to replace the recent one of the same value.

During the Olympic Games a runner left Olympia in Greece for Berlin bearing a lighted torch. This torch was carried through the Balkans and on to the stadium at Berlin where it was used to light the fires in the opening ceremonies of the games. A special cancellation was applied by the Grecian Government on outgoing mail on July 20th, the day the runner left Olympia.

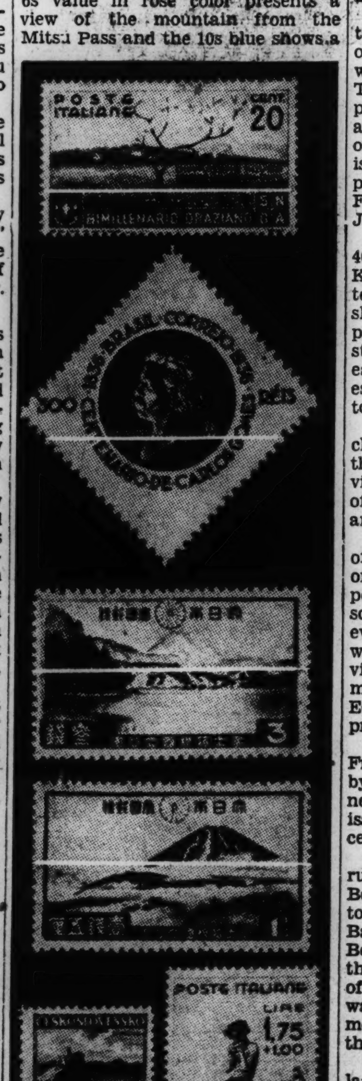
Germany, in addition to the regular issue of eight different single stamps in honor of the Olympic Games, has also issued two miniature sheets of four different values each, the four stamps being arranged in a block of four with wide white margins watermarked at top "XI OLYMPISCHE SPIELE" and at the bottom "BERLIN 1936."

Italy has commemorated the Horace Bimillennary with a series of eight stamps. The designs used on the stamps illustrate various Latin quotations taken from the poet's works.

Liberia is issuing a set of six airmail stamps to commemorate her first airmail service. This issue is noteworthy because Liberia has issued no new designs on her postage stamps during the past eight years.

United States

The Army and Navy series of stamps is reported to be nearly ready for final acceptance and printing. The first value may be expected in early October. There are five values in the Army set and five in the Navy set, making a total of ten stamps. It is expected only one stamp will be issued at a time, just as the National Parks set was issued.



Top—Italian Stamp Celebrating Horace Bimillennary. Second Row—Brazilian Issue With Portrait of Antonio Carlos Gomez. Third and Fourth Rows—Japanese Stamps: (1) Mt. Fuji as Seen Across Lake Ashi-no-ko, (2) Mt. Fuji at Early Dawn. Bottom — Czechoslovakian Pictorial Stamp, and Italian Horace Bimillennary Issue

STAMP WINDOW

MINT ARMY; Airmail, Silver Jubilee, Commemoratives, U. S. and Foreign, 25 dif., 5c, approvals. German Olympic set, $1. Wanted, fine U. S. and Foreign. COLLECTORS' STAMP SERVICE, 190 High Street, Reading, Mass.

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Rose and Gray

Tonight the bay is a stage
where sunset—brilliant in shades
of rose—
dances tiptoe on the gray-blue
waves,
swaying and waltzing, on
sprightly toes.

Toward the western wings she
dances on,
one final bow and there she goes.
But still, each wave where she
has stepped
bears on its gray the touch of
rose.

MILDRED NICKERSON

Among the New Books

On a Yankee Clipper

A STURDY lad and a graceful young lady are the leading figures in "All Sail Set," by Armstrong Perry. The boy is Enoch Thacher. The young lady is the clipper Flying Cloud, the finest ship that ever squared a skysail to the winds. They are an appealing pair, this adventure-seeking boy, and the ship whose famous fortunes he chanced to share.

It is probably the first time that a novel has been based on the career of the celebrated Yankee clipper Flying Cloud. The story carries the taut ring of nautical realism. Nearly 50 splendid drawings enrich the dual pattern woven from this fascinating account of the seagoing '50's.

Reared in the neighborhood of the then-genteel East Boston water front, Enoch Thacher is lured by the call of the sea in the shipyards where one day he encounters Donald McKay, most noted of all creators of speedly clippers. Enoch gains the promise of an apprentice's berth in the Flying Cloud, fresh from the stocks.

"All Sail Set" recounts the boy's experiences on the Cloud's maiden passage from New York to San Francisco. Readers with a background of early maritime history will detect the authentic source from which this tale derives its action. It is a dramatized version of the ship's log, handled with deft restraint, colored with convincing nautical expressions.

H. T.

All About Gardening

IT WOULD be hard to find a better book for the boy or girl who wants to grow things than "The Junior Gardener," by Harriet Price, with its numerous drawings and diagrams and beautiful color-plates. It is late now to be writing of garden books, but this one is so good you might put it on your list for next year. It is written in simple language that all can understand, and in such an encouraging way that even children who have never yet dropped seed into soil will feel impelled to do so.

Miss Price is not only an expert gardener herself but an experienced Head-Mistress, and knows exactly the kind of questions her readers will ask, and the practical way in which to answer them. She covers every aspect of gardening, from the right method of digging the soil, to the right way to propagate, graft, and bud.

A chapter on a visit to a school garden tells how the boys and girls made their own pond, lawn, rockeries, and crazy paving. Other chapters deal with such subjects as Tools and how to keep them clean; Gardening Clothes, and how to make them; the use of Frames and Greenhouses, and how to plan Flower, Vegetable, and Fruit Gardens. After reading this book many who may have wondered how it was that their gardens were not up to standard will understand why and determine to start again.

The Story of the League

IN ORDER that young people may understand how the League of Nations came into being, the causes that produced it, and the work it has done and still has to do, Mrs. Kathleen E. Innes has told its complete story, simply and directly in "The League of Nations."

It is a fascinating story, inspiring as well as instructive, and sounding a call to individual action that cannot be ignored. "We must remember," she writes, "that the League is a human institution and like all things human, is neither perfect nor always successful. If what it aims at is good, when it fails we must try to learn from the failure, and if that failure was partially due to lack of support we must work to make the support stronger another time."

Going back to the days when, about 600 B. C., a little league of nations was formed among some of the cities of Ancient Greece, the author traces the growth of the idea through history, showing how efforts in the same direction were made by the Ancient Romans, by the English Quaker, William Penn, by the Abbé St. Pierre in France, by Kant in Germany, By Czar Nicholas II in Russia, and by the people of Switzerland.

"Developments of trade and travel, discovery and invention, science and art, are all pointing in the direction of the civilized nations joining together and helping one another forward, instead of thinking of themselves as rivals;" the author writes, "and all this means that the nations have, even if unknown to themselves, been long preparing gradually for the building up of a 'League of Nations.'"

Clear explanations are given as to the workings of the League; what is comprised by the Assembly, the Council, and the Secretariat; and why the League failed in the cases of Manchuria and Abyssinia.

D. A. L.

All Sail Set, by Armstrong Perry. Philadelphia: John C. Winston Co. $2.

The Junior Gardener, by Harriet Price. London: Dent. 5/- net.

The League of Nations, The Complete Story Told for Young People, by Kathleen E. Innes. London: The Hogarth Press. 3/6 net.

Comedy On The Screen

Our Motion Picture Signpost

Picadilly Jim—This film brings to the screen one of P. G. Wodehouse's jolliest stories, with Robert Montgomery as the cartoonist who becomes so annoyed at the family of his father's fiancée that he puts them into a comic strip. Frank Morgan plays the silly father to the hilt. Eric Blore, Billie Burke, E. E. Clive and Madge Evans are in the cast.

Romeo and Juliet—This romance comes to the screen in an elaborate carefully made production by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, giving Norma Shearer her largest opportunities for variety of expression that have come to her in the films. Leslie Howard as Romeo is interesting always and the tragic romance is given a spectacular setting of fetes and processionals such as is possible only to the motion pictures. C. Aubrey Smith is majestic as Capulet and Basil Rathbone is indeed a fiery Tybalt. John Barrymore's Mercutio is floridly brilliant and nearly all the other parts are in the right hands.

Swing Time—This picture is the latest dancing duet of Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers. This time the story requires her to teach him to dance, a situation that has comic overtones in itself. There is a good supporting cast of comedians—Helen Broderick, Eric Blore and Victor Moore.

[This guide is printed on this page on the first Thursday of each month.]

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Business and Industry •

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• **Commerce and Finance**

Greatest Problem In Credit Control Is Seen as Timing

By W. Randolph Burgess

[Continued From Tuesday]

These measures (statistical data on bank credit, long-time trend of business, etc. given in previous excerpt—ed.) like all such measures, are not an infallible guide. They failed to give a complete picture in 1929. At that time business expansion and a speculative boom were largely financed, not by an unusual increase in the volume of bank credit but by an extraordinary increase in the velocity of bank credit which carried velocity for 101 clearing house centers for the month of October to a rate of about 94 times a year compared with an average rate of about 50 for the years from 1922 to 1927.

This high velocity was related to an unprecedented amount of lending on the Stock Exchange by lenders other than banks. Thus the figures for the volume of bank credit alone did not adequately reflect the real economic position. This experience like many others was a demonstration of the inadequacy of any single guide to credit policy not matter how convincing it may have been in the test of past years.

No Automatic Guide

Moreover, guides of any sort may not wisely be followed in an automatic way. For example, in the past two years, 1934 and 1935, the rate of growth in bank deposits has been more rapid than the growth of either the long-time trend of business or the actual recovery movement from the depression. But that does not seem a sound reason for attempting as yet to check the growth of credit. The country has been engaged in recovering lost ground. The credit wiped out by years of deflation has not yet been fully restored. The restoration of the credit volume to something like the predepression level, to which the country had in two decades become pretty well adjusted, might be expected to exert pressure toward increased business activity and reemployment.

The greatest problem in credit control is that of timing. Credit conditions today may determine the business conditions two years from now, or even longer. Such things as new plant construction, new machinery and home building have to be planned months ahead of the time when they employ labor and consume materials. Hence the credit conditions of today react upon the business conditions of next year and the year following.

Many discussions focus attention on the wrong point when they deal with short-term business borrowing from banks. That appears on the evidence to be the less important part of the credit cycle and to move relatively late. Applying these considerations by way of illustration to the situation early in 1936, the easy credit conditions of the past two years have only recently begun to operate toward making long-term funds available at low rates for capital goods and for building, the fields in which the largest number of workers continue unemployed.

Present Conditions

The indefinite continuance of the present very easy credit conditions would be likely at some time to begin to breed overactivity in the security markets, other excesses which if unchecked would bring on business overexpansion in one direction or another and lack of balance in the country's economy. Credit conditions will need to be reversed not after, but long before their final consequences have appeared in business. In determining the best time for a reversal in Federal Reserve policy the changes in the volume of credit viewed in this comprehensive way are likely to prove one of the best guides.

How Credit Is Used

Second in importance to changes in the volume of credit as a guide to credit policy should probably be listed information as to the way credit is being used.

In 1928 and 1929, for example, the extent to which credit was being used in security operations was an indication of an unwholesome credit situation.

Similarly in 1920 the extent of credit use in carrying commodities and inventories was occasion for concern.

Changes in the quality of credit are perhaps harder to interpret than changes in volume; each new situation brings changes in the nature of credit use which are not easy to appraise until after any movement has reached its climax, and then it may be too late. Was the large use of credit in 1928 and 1929 to carry securities justified by changes in value of securities due to changed economic conditions—the new era argument? The answer was only obvious after the crash.

The interpretation of changes in the use of credit is not simple. But departures from the traditional pattern need to be carefully watched and the burden of proof rests upon the innovation. The reports the Reserve System receives from member banks are itemized to show in broad categories the changes in different kinds of credit. The examinations of member banks in which the Reserve Banks usually participate, and the reports of which they always receive, reflect in more detail the changes from time to time in the nature of member bank loans and investments. All of these help to reveal in the early stages changes in credit conditions which may later lead to difficulty. Under conditions early in 1936, for example, it is pertinent to ask frequently the question whether very easy money and large excess reserves may be leading banks to make loans and investments which may later prove unsound or subject to depreciation.

Business Conditions

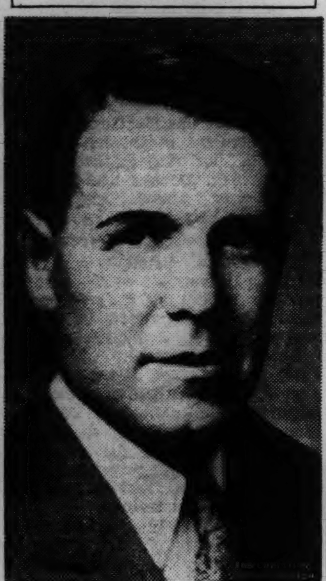
Much is to be learned from a study of business conditions themselves.

When business is booming and employment is full there is no advantage is making credit easy to obtain. On the contrary such is frequently a time when credit should be relatively high in price and there should be caution in its use: further increases in credit are more apt to lead to increases in prices than to increased production. On the other hand when business is in the doldrums, and employment is slack, the price of credit may well be kept relatively cheap.

On general principles a bank of issue should throw its influence toward firm money conditions in time of prosperity and toward easy money at times of depression.

To aid in judging the difficult timing of such a policy the Reserve System has found it desirable to devise as accurate measures as possible of the changes in business. A comprehensive index of industrial production is carried forward currently by the Board of Governors together with indexes of retail trade, wholesale trade, transportation, etc.

Money Expert



Kaiden-Keystone

W. Randolph Burgess
Vice-President, Federal Reserve Bank of New York

Canada to Bid For Australian Trade Compact

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia—The question of a new Trade Agreement between the Commonwealth of Australia and the Dominion of Canada is at present engaging the attention of the Governments of both countries. Advices have been received that a delegation from Canada, headed by the Minister for Trade and Commerce (Mr. W. D. Wuler), will probably leave for Australia in September in furtherance of the project.

Canada at present grants preferential rates of Customs duty to Australia on beeswax, butter, brandy, champagne, cheese, currants, eggs, eucalyptus oil, fruits (dried, fresh and pulped), fruits in cans, gelatine, glue, honey, hops, lard, meat (fresh and canned), onions, raising, sugar, tallow, vegetables in tine, veneers and wine.

Australia's preferential duties to Canada embrace the following commodities: Carbide of calcium, cash registers, corsets, fish, gloves, goloshes, rubber sand boots, etc., iron and steel tubes and pipes, printing machinery, paper (printing, typewriting and writing), typewriters, timber, vacuum cleaners, and motor chassis unassembled and assembled) and vehicle parts, including undergear, axles, springs, hoods, wheels and bodies.

Better Balance

During the year ended June 30, 1935, Australia imported goods from Canada valued at £4,091,796 stg., whilst the exports to Canada totalled only £1,444,063 in value.

Efforts have been made to bring about a better balance of trade, and both the Prime Minister (Mr. Lyons) and the Minister in charge of Trade Treaties (Sir Henry Gullett) took up the matter with the Canadian Government during their visit to Ottawa. The Canadian authorities recognized the force of Australia's representations and promised careful consideration of them; but it is understand that certain difficulties have arisen as a result of the trade agreement reached some months ago between the Governments of Canada and the United States. The coming conversations at Canberra will help to smooth out these difficulties, as far as possible.

In making his announcement of the agreement entered into during his visit to Washington at the end of last year, Mr. Mackenze King said the arrangement with the United States would not conflict with the Ottawa Agreement; and he added: "I hope it will show an anxious and troubled world a better way of solving its problems."

The Canadian Minister for Trade and Commerce will shortly have the opportunity of discussing the position with Sir Henry Gullett, who was one of Australia's delegates to the Ottawa Conference, Mr. S. M. Bruce (new High Commissioner in London) having been the leader of the delegation. In his discussions at Washington Mr. Mackenzie King was accompanied by Messrs. H. B. McKinnon and L. D. Wilgress, two of Canada's trade experts, and it is thought likely that they will accompany Mr. Wuler to Australia.

Common Interests

In general principles there is much in common between the King Government in Canada and the Lyons Government in Australia. In addition to the policy of preference to Britain and other Empire countries, they have aimed at a downward trend in tariffs, though they have been forced to take special action against Japanese goods on economic and social grounds. The "trade war" between Canada and Japan now has its parallel in the serious dispute that has arisen between Australia and Japan.

It is hoped that some basis may soon be arrived at for a resumption of negotiations for a trade agreement between the Commonwealth and Japan, but the prospect of reaching an agreement satisfactory to both countries is remote. It will be very valuable to Sir Henry Gullett to have a first-hand account from Mr. Wuler of Canada's experience in her trade fight with the great industrial nation of the East.

The latest suggestion is that, if Japan insists on cutting down her purchases of Australian wool by one-third—which would mean a loss of some £4,000,000 to Australian woolgrowers—the Federal Government may protect the wool interests by adopting a new "BAWRA" policy. The British-Australian Wool Realisation Association came into being during the war, and during its operations many millions of pounds passed through its hands. It was the biggest financial organization Australia has ever known.

BAWRA Scheme

Under a modified "BAWRA" scheme the Government would purchase the surplus wool and hold it for marketing when prices were favorable. To do this it is considered that a sum of about £8,000,000 would be required as a fund, and it is not considered that there would be any difficulty in arranging the financing with the Commonwealth Bank. If necessary, a special loan could be raised. The Government's view is that in its fight with Japan there is a principle at stake which is vital to all Australians and that the woolgrowers must not be allowed to bear the whole brunt of it—in fact, they should not be allowed to suffer at all.

On the other hand, of course, there are those who contend that such a scheme is quite unnecessary, and that what Japan refuses to buy other countries will buy, for the statistical position of wool was never more sound than it is today. And, again, there are others who say that Japan cannot afford to neglect buying Australian wool, and that, if she does not show her hand in the actual sales, her buyers will have some "side" arrangement with those of certain other countries to buy for her. Many strange things happen in trade and finance.

Budget Shows Sound Appraisal Has Deposed 'Whimsicalities'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—In view of the highly controversial nature at the present time of federal fiscal policies—Dr. Gallup's straw vote last week indicated that the largest source of prospective vote switching away from the Administration is alleged federal extravagance—the interim budget estimate made public Tuesday by Budget Director Bell for the President will probably be the source material for a considerable amount of argument in the next two months. A brief appraisal of one of these potential arguing points is therefore in order.

Lowered Deficit

Perhaps the most telling point in the present Administration's favor is the small table included in the President's message, showing receipts, expenditures, and net deficit for each year of the four years ending next June. For convenience it is reproduced below.

(In millions of dollars)

	1934	1935	1936	*1937
Receipts	3,116	3,800	4,116	5,666
Expenditures	7,105	7,375	8,800	7,763
Gross deficit	3,989	3,575	4,764	2,097
Deduct—				
Debt retirem't.	360	573	403	580
Veterans' bds.	—	—	1,674	560
Deficit (excluding debt retirement and veterans' bonds)	3,629	3,002	2,687	957

*Estimated.

The lowest cross figures tell a significant story. They say that the federal deficit, after proper adjustments, is decreasing steadily, and for the next year will be under $1,000,000,000 which will mean the lowest since 1930-1931.

On the Other Side

On the other hand, administration critics will cite two figures which will serve to increase the net $957,000,000 anticipated deficit for current fiscal year. In the first place this figure is arrived at by appropriating into the general fund and respending about $600,000,000 of the Treasury's capital assets—i. e., refunds of $175,000,000 from the Commodity Credit Corporation, and $425,000,000 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Added back, these would raise the deficit to about $1,550,000,000.

And in addition to this, the very last paragraph of the President's message indicated that this was again an "open-end budget" since he warned of further possible relief needs up to $500,000,000. Add these back and the net deficit is about $1,950,000,000, without counting sinking fund or bonus.

Even then, however, it is a substantial reduction from last year and continues the steady year-by-year decrease.

Increased Revenue

In view of the intense activity of Congress last spring, both in taxing priating and appropriating, the net change in the budget outlook between the January estimate and this week's is surprisingly small. Estimates of receipts are changed only $12,000,000. As the President pointed out, the revenue losses due to the invalidation of the AAA and Guffey Act taxes are slightly more than offset by the new penalty tax on corporate saving, the windfall tax, and an increase in estimated revenue due to better business. That is, the January estimate of revenues has been charged as follows in millions of dollars:

Subtract:	
Processing taxes	547
Cut in R. R. Retirement, bituminous coal, and Social Security taxes	121
Total	668
Add:	
Corporation penalty tax (will be in effect only last half of fiscal year)	328
Windfall tax	82
Upward revision of other January tax estimates due to better business prospects	237
Delayed taxes on railroads	33
Total	680
Increase	12

No Surprises

The expenditure side was almost equally bare of surprises. The total now predicted, of $7,763,000,000, is less by $490,000,000 than the combined total of the $6,752,000,000 actually itemized in the January budget plus the $1,500,000,000 asked for relief outside the budget message. Among the more important economies are the following, in millions:

	Jan. Est.	Sept. Est.	Chg.
Civil Departments and Agencies	1023	991	— 32
Veterans' Administration (exclusive of bonus)	790	600	—190
AAA (exclusive of refunds)	577	550	— 27
Interest on the Public Debt	805	825	+ 20
Loans and Grants to States, Municipalities, etc.	325	250	— 75
RFC (credits)	125	425	—300

A Sound Appraisal

Again, as in the case of the interim budget estimate of last September, the figures appear to be a sound appraisal of the government's current fiscal prospects. Last September's estimate proved remarkably correct for the fiscal year ended two months ago, after allowance is made for bonus and precessing tax changes. The era of whimsical budget message of January, 1934, has apparently ended.—H. M. F.

Texas 1935 Mineral Output Valued At Over $500,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas—Out of the ground came more than $500,000,000 last year to enrich Texans interested in the recovery of the State's mineral resources and their various by-products, according to figures compiled by the Texas State offices of the United States Bureau of Mines.

Crude oil, natural gas and sulphur and their by-products accounted for the bulk of these half-billion dollars, but precious and base minerals, including silver, gold, copper and lead, brought in $781,614.

The income from 391,097,000 barrels of crude petroleum produced during 1935 was valued at an average price of one dollar a barrel. Texas' production was 40 per cent of the nation's total.

Natural gas production for 1935 was estimated at 675 billions of cubic feet, or 36 per cent of the total for the United States, and was valued at $152,000,000. Gasoline, processed in the State, was valued at $22,887,000, and carbon black, manufactured from natural gas, was valued at $8,803,600.

Sulphur produced in Texas last year totaled 1,253,814 tons, or 77 per cent of the nation's total, and was valued at $28,500,000.

It is believed that production of Texas minerals and mineral resources for the first half of 1936 has exceeded that for the first six months of last year, although statistics have not yet been compiled.

California Farm Income 20 Per Cent Above 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Farm income for California in 1936 is estimated at $667,000,000, compared with $555,000,000 in 1935, an increase of 20 per cent, according to the current Business Outlook of the Wells Fargo Bank.

Field crops estimated at $164,800,000 show the largest gain of 40 per cent, while fruits at $215,633,000 show a 13 per cent increase, and truck crops at $85,050,000 a 17 per cent increase. Livestock and poultry promise a 15 per cent gain at $201,508,000.

The first official report on cotton production indicates a record crop for California, the Outlook continues—419,000 bales, as against 239,000 bales in 1935; the long-staple Acala cotton grown in California usually commands a premium over prices for standard grades.

Waldorf System Raises Dividend to $1.20 Basis

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of Waldorf System, Inc., have declared an extra dividend of 10 cents a share and a quarterly dividend of 30 cents a share on the common stock. The latter disbursement places the common on a $1.20 a share annual basis compared with 80 cents previously. Both dividends are payable October 1 to stock of record September 19. On July 1, last, a dividend of 20 cents a share was paid.

The company operates a chain of restaurant and confectionery establishments in New England and New Jersey, New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania, with headquarters in Boston.

Standard Oil Total Cash Dividends To Be Best for Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Payments of cash dividends by the companies of the Standard Oil group during the third quarter of 1936 are expected to be $29,911,506 compared with $17,653,161 in the third quarter of 1935, an increase of $12,258,345 or 69.5 per cent, according to Carl H. Pforzheimer & Co. Aggregate cash disbursements of the group for the first three quarters of the current year will total approximately $124,661,144, compared with $99,597,384 in the first nine months of last year, an increase of 25.1 per cent. Prospects are that the year's total cash dividends will be the best for some years. Larger distributions by practically every important member of the group account for the increase. The current quarter's increase over the similar period of 1935 was largely brought about by the higher dividends being paid by Standard Oil Company of Indiana, Standard Oil Company of California, Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Humble Oil & Refining Company, and several of the smaller units. These, together with the increased semiannual dividends paid in June by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and the Ohio Oil Company, are also reflected in the greater aggregate for the first nine months.

Two of the pipe line companies are paying less this year than previously.

Total cash dividends during recent years make this showing:

Year	Totals for Year
1936	*$225,088,948
1935	170,113,682
1934	169,092,529
1933	128,938,375
1932	181,050,895
1931	220,739,182

*Partly estimated.

SEC Gives Curb Right To Delist Two Issues

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The New York Curb Exchange has been given permission by the Securities and Exchange Commission to strike from listing and registration 354,671 shares of common stock, no par, of the Reliable Stores Corporation, effective at the close of trading on September 10. The stock is now listed and registered on the New York Stock Exchange.

The Chicago Curb Exchange was permitted to delist 115,395 shares of common stock, no par, of the Machine Tool Company, effective at the close of business on Sept. 5. By an agreement between the trading institutions in both cities, securities will be delisted from the Curb Exchange when they are listed on the Stock Exchanges. Under the Securities Exchange Act, permission of the SEC is requited. Following applications were granted:

New Orleans Cold Storage and Warehouse Company, Ltd. — To withdraw from listing and registration on the New Orleans Stock Exchange 4985 issued and 15 unissued shares of common capital stock, $100 par, because of paucity of trading. Effective on Sept. 10.

Texas Oil Corporation—To withdraw from listing and registration on the Boston Stock Exchange 438,252 issued and 11,260 unissued shares of common capital stock, $1 par, as the company, by merger, has gone into the Salt Dome Oil Corporation, listed on Philadelphia Stock Exchange. Effective on Sept. 10.

Treasury to Seek $400,000,000 Cash In Fall Financing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept 3—The Treasury has apparently decided to borrow while the borrowing is good—and interest rates are low, before the present upward curve of business has made money more dear.

The surprise announcement by Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, today that he will seek $400,000,000 in new money and $514,000,000 in refunding of older obligations on Sept. 15 comes as a further indication of anticipated business and financial activity ahead.

Business Conditions

It combines with what was—on the whole, and with due allowances—the reassuring midsummer summation of fiscal figures given by President Roosevelt yesterday. Whatever else these figures showed, they revealed a deficit for the present fiscal year lower than any previous new deal splash of red ink. They also underlined the upward curve of governmental revenues on the present rates of taxation. Moreover, the figures for August, 1936, reflect general business conditions to show expenses lower than last year, revenues higher than last year, and a deficit for the month scarcely half what it was in August, 1935.

All these factors increase the Government's borrowing capability—temporarily. In the long run—and this is apparently why Secretary Morganthau is seeking so much money at once, in apparent contradiction to President Roosevelt's announced determination to take much money from Treasury balances—these favorable circumstances are expected to send interest rates upward, and attract money into private lending where for years now it has had almost nowhere else to go except to the Government.

Reasons for Money

However, Secretary Morgenthau's advanced reason for seeking new money, and keeping a generous balance in the Treasury, is typical of new trends in the Roosevelt Administration. He said that because of unsettled European conditions, he thought it would be unwise to dip into the Treasury's working balance of around $1,000,000,000 to meet present financing needs.

"We want to keep our balance at about its present level in these times with conditions as they are abroad," Secretary Morgenthau said. "It is a very desirable thing to do. This balance costs us only about $2,000,000 a year to maintain and is the cheapest and safest insurance the American people can have."

There are two possible uses to which Secretary Morgenthau apparently suggested the money should be put. European uncertainty might hint at possible American involvement and, since a rearmament race is under way, he might mean that the United States would need this extra billion with which to begin expansion of its armed forces. The other use is to prevent the dollar from going sharply up in value, as compared with European currencies.

Further outbursts abroad might cause certain currencies — notably the French franc—to depreciate sharply, willy-nilly, or the French government might decide to let its currency slide. Or a general European crisis might send the pound downward, with much more serious repercussions on American foreign trade hopes, and perhaps indirect effects on internal American prices, as they are affected by world prices. Under these circumstances, the money might be needed as an additional stabilization fund.

However cogent Mr. Morgenthau's European uncertainty reason may have been in the long-range view, it was the general feeling in financial circles here that he was more interested in borrowing as much money as he can at present favorable rates.

Dairy Products Seen Topping '29 Prices

By the Associated Press

Chicago

THE agricultural economics department of the University of Illinois predict the highest prices in six years for dairy products as heavy rains drenched the grain belt with drought relief.

The cost of milk, butter, cheese and other dairy products will rise above the boom levels of 1929 within a year because of drought depletion of dairy herds, the university farm experts said.

American Chain Plans $11,000,000 New Stock Issue

WASHINGTON (AP)—The American Chain Company, Inc., Bridgeport, Conn., filed with the Securities Commission a registration statement involving the issuance of $11,000,000 of new securities.

The statement covered 110,000 shares of $100 par value 5 per cent cumulative convertible preferred stock, and an undetermined number of shares of no par value common which will be reserved.

The company plans to offer holders of its outstanding 7 per cent preferred cumulative stock the right to exchange for the new preferred issue. The basis for exchange will be stated in an amendment to the statement.

Such shares of the new offer which are not required for the exchange will be offered to common stockholders and any shares remaining will be offered to the public.

Net proceeds from the sale will be used in redeeming the unexchanged 7 per cent stock at $110 a share.

Hemphill, Noyes and Company of New York City are the principal underwriters.

Pay Check Drops In Buying Power For July Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Because of a decrease in average hours and an increase in the cost of living, real weekly earnings in manufacturing industry declined in July as compared with the previous month, according to the National Industrial Conference Board.

The board's regular monthly survey covering 25 manufacturing industries indicates a moderate increase in employment, no change in hourly earnings, and a decline in weekly earnings.

Employment rose 0.8 per cent from June to July, and total man-hours, 0.3 per cent. Pay roll disbursements, on the other hand, remained the same as in June.

Average hourly earnings in July were 61.7 cents, the same as in June. The average work-week declined from 39.4 hours in June to 39.2 hours in July, or 0.5 per cent. Actual weekly earnings averaged $24.23 in July as compared with $24.45 in June, a reduction of 0.9 per cent. Real weekly earnings were 1.0 per cent lower in July than in June.

Since July, 1935, hourly earnings have risen 2.8 per cent; actual weekly earnings, 10.9 per cent; real weekly earnings, 7.3 per cent; average hours of work, 7.4 per cent; employment, 8.7 per cent; total man-hours, 16.6 per cent, and pay rolls, 20.7 per cent.

Gains over the July, 1929, level were noted in July, 1936, insofar as actual hourly and real weekly earnings are concerned, although the number of workers employed was still 13.2 per cent less. The advance in hourly earnings amuonted to 5.1 per cent and in real weekly earnings, to 0.4 per cent. Actual weekly earnings in July, 1936, were 14.7 per cent lower than in July, 1929, and the average work-week was 19.0 per cent less. Total man-hours worked were 29.7 per cent and pay roll disbursements, 25.9 per cent below the July, 1929, level.

Power Output Rises To New High Level

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power production continued its contraseasonal rise to unprecedented levels during the week ended August 29.

Actual production, as reported by the Edison Electric Institute was 2,135,598,000 kilowatt hours, the highest output ever recorded, and an increase of .5 of one per cent over the 2,125,502,000 kilowatt hour record output of the preceding week. A year ago production was 1,809,716 kilowatt hours, or 18.0 per cent under that of the latest week.

The high rate of operations in the steel industry, large-scale use of power in irrigation work in the drought stricken western states, and the hot weather all over the country were factors contributing to the increase.

Price Fixing on Bread Continued in Germany

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Fixed prices and strict governmental regulation of the grain trade will be continued in Germany during the 1936-37 marketing season, according to a report to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Berlin. The German government's gaairn policy applies to wheat, rye, oats, and barley.

For the beginning of the marketing season the price of wheat has been fixed at $2.05 a bushel; rye, $1.61 a bushel; barley, $1.32 a bushel; and oats, $0.91 a bushel. These prices are to be increased monthly beginning September 1 until June, 1937. The prices in all instances are lower than prices at the end of the 1935-36 season.

The second official estimate places the German wheat crop this year at 177,140,000 bushels, rye at 314,234,000 bushels, barley at 163,829,000 bushels, and oats at 397,517,000 bushels.

These figures represent a substantial increase in each instance over 1935 and indicate the largest harvest since 1933 when 205,920,000 bushels of wheat, 343,570,000 bushels of rye, 159,287,000 bushels of barley, and 479,011,000 bushels of oats were produced.

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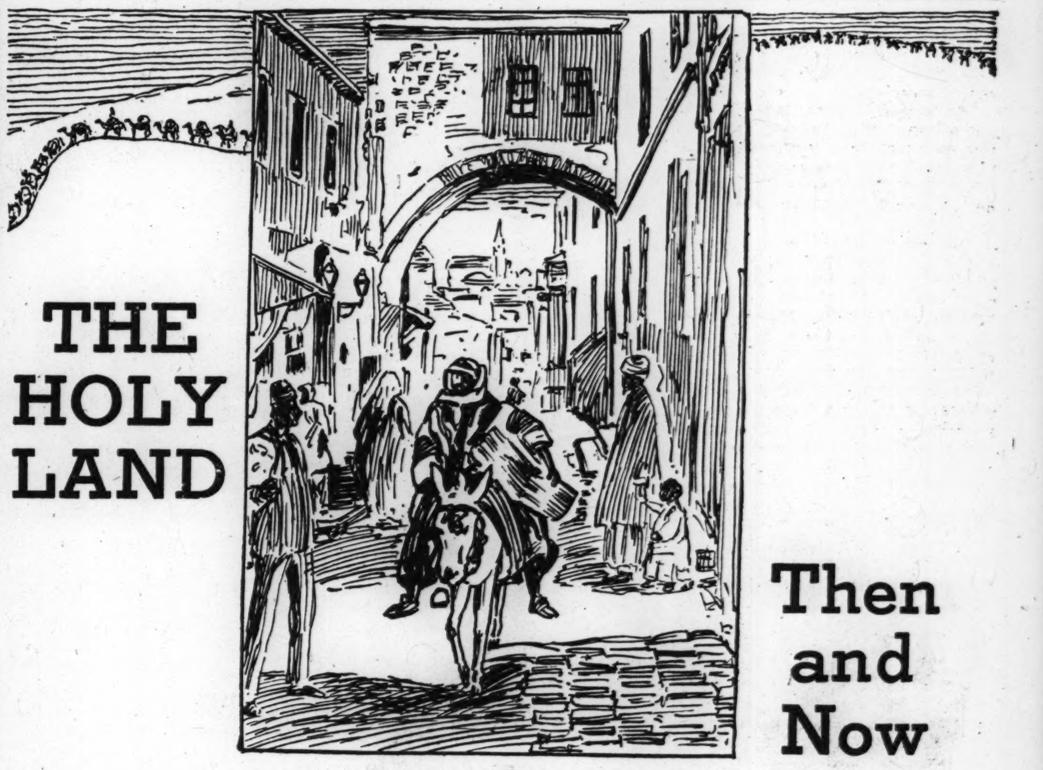

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Germany Used XIth Olympiad To Show Evolution in Reich; Also Helped Unify Citizens

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The XIth Olympiad will be memorable for a number of things—for the new sport records set up, for the wonderful technical organization of the Games, and, not least, for the undoubted success which followed the National Socialists' efforts to persuade the foreign visitor that Germany is now "a refuge of joyous peace in a troubled Europe," and to show the average German the greatness of the Third Reich, now in the process of evolution.

The triumph of German organizing ability and the friendly helpfulness experienced by every foreigner must help to increase this state's prestige abroad.

Also Unifies Germans

But this opportunity was also utilized effectively to further the cause of the unification of the Third Reich. For in showing its country to the world, National Socialism also saw to it that the Germans themselves learnt anew the conception of "Germany—a Nation."

Though many thousands of foreign visitors came to the Games, during the fortnight the streets of the capital were mainly thronged with Germans from all parts of the country, most of whom had been brought here by the "Kraft durch Freude" (Strength through Joy) organization. And once arrived here, they could not but feel the emphasis upon the idea of the unification of the Third Reich in all they saw or heard.

At short distances apart, on both sides of the Unter den Linden, the principal street, flagstaffs bearing the banners and painted sketches of the chief towns were erected The grandeur and diversity of such an array must have aroused more than mere curiosity in the average German's thought.

Deutschland über Alles"

Several special exhibitions were also arranged, which clearly showed the German from East Prussia or the Pfalz, from Bavaria or the Rhineland, the greatness of the Germany of the past, as well as the work done by the present régime during its three and a half years' existence.

"Deutschland über Alles"—in the words of the national anthem—"Germany above all else," Germany as the first thought (not Germany extending everywhere, dominating everybody, as these words were falsely interpreted for propaganda reasons during the World War)—was the keynote of all this propaganda. It was education to a new nationalism.

Chief among these exhibitions was the great "German" exhibition, which gave the visitor a comprehensive view of this country and all its activities in town and country and of its political institutions, and especially of National Socialist accomplishments since Jan. 30, 1933.

Heads Turned Toward Hitler

The propaganda was as effective as it was simple. On entering the hall, for example, the eye is arrested by a huge canvas crammed full of photos of hundreds of Germans of both sexes, young and old, in all kinds of uniforms, all with heads turned towards Adolf Hitler who forms the central figure.

Again, in the hall of the Labor Front, is another huge canvas of German workers, with faces alight with joy, intended to depict the "Strength through Joy" organization.

In similar fashion, the struggle to overcome unemployment and to feed the population through regulating agriculture, as well as the foundations of the Germany of tomorrow are effectively portrayed. The demand for colonies is also kept vividly before the nation's eyes in the chart of "the people without space."

History Depicted

The pictures, documents, treaties and charts depicting the history of the various phases of the political history of the German-speaking peoples of Europe from 1000 A. D. through the Thirty Years war, 1648 and the Napoleonic era to 1871 serve as an excellent background to the conception of the unity of all German-speaking peoples, as laid down in point No. 1 of the National Socialist program.

Other Treasures

Other parts of this exhibition show such interesting cultural treasures as the first Gutenberg Bible, and Bach and Goethe manuscripts. Herr Hitler is represented here by a monumental edition of "Mein Kampf" (My Struggle) written entirely on parchment. Here, one saw also abundant evidences of that Germany which is rich in natural wealth, in technical achievement and cultural heritage, whose borders are the rolling seas to the north and the Alpine heights to the south.

Pride in the national heritage was further strengthened by the exhibition of "Great Germans" of all ages, which was an assembling from various museums and art galleries by the Ministry of Education of pictures and sculptures of leading Germans from the early days under the Karolingians to the end of the World War. Except for a sculptured head of Adolf Hitler, no living person is represented in this collection.

Notable Figures

Beethoven and Liebig, Kant and Krupp, Schubert and Wagner, Friedrich List and Franz Liszt, Grillparzer and Zeppelin, Rainer Maria Rilke and Diesel are among the host of world-renowned figures to be found here. Not only Germans from Germany but also those of Austria and the Baltic states, are here represented.

In fact, it is pointed out in the official catalogue that special attention has been paid to the pioneers of German culture abroad, to members of "nationally-conscious" German groups outside the frontiers of the Third Reich, and to Reich Germans whose contributions to "Deutschtum" have been made abroad. Here the contribution to world progress by the poets, thinkers and investigators of the Teutonic race is represented.

A third exhibition, held in the University of Berlin, specially indicates the significance of Austria for the German-speaking peoples, intended to show that that country has always been German, fulfilling in south-east Europe a special mission, that of "serving as a bulwark against the non-German peoples." This role of Austria, now that an understanding has been reached with that state, must be more fully appreciated by Germany.

The Olympiade has therefore served the National Socialist well as far as both internal and external policies are concerned.

All that the average German visitor from the provinces to the metropolis during those days saw and heard aimed at making him realize more fully the great nation of which he was a part. And National Socialist policy was depicted as the corner-stone of the new nationalism in which "the re-establishment of the army has ensured the safety of the nation and State from without, service in the Labor Corps and the army is the university of communal and national training for all German youth, while National Socialism realizes in the cultural realm its program which is linked with the best German traditions of the past."

(A German translation of this article will be found on this page in another column.)

Old Bridge Bears Load of 80 Tons Before Collapsing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DERBY, Eng.—Bridge builders of 104 years ago knew their work well as was attested when Croft bridge at Breadsall, near Derby, was loaded to destruction and was found to carry a pressure of 80 tons before falling into ruin.

The destruction of this bridge which is to be followed by others, is part of the research work into the strength of bridges initiated by the Ministry of Transport. The great increase in road traffic and in the weight of commercial lorries has necessitated an investigation into the carrying capacity of hundreds of railway and other bridges.

Croft bridge was one of the type known as "hump-backed" and difficulty has been found in the past of calculating the weight-carrying capacity of certain types. A start was made with two tons, which was gradually increased to 40 tons on the first day, though cracks which were marked with red paint began to appear before that load was reached.

On the second day the load was increased, until at 80 tons the bridge collapsed. Later in the year brick arch and cast-iron girder bridges are also to be tested to destruction.

French Move For Closer Alliances

(Continued from Page 1)

what is still more important, there are to be shipments of military equipment of all sorts from France to Poland. A commercial accord on this subject is expected to be concluded in the near future.

Not Yet Complete

It is not denied in French diplomatic quarters that politically the Franco-Polish rapprochement is still far from complete. So long as Joseph Beck remains minister of foreign affairs in Poland, France will still regard with suspicion Polish relations with Germany, but it is believed here that Mr. Beck's star is fast setting while General Rydz-Smigly is rapidly attaining supremacy in Poland.

Czechs and Russia

Simultaneously with this revival of France-Polish friendship, diplomatic efforts are being made to conciliate Poland with Czechoslovakia and with Soviet Russia. Important conversations in this connection are said to have taken place during the recent French military maneuvers, at which representatives of the three countries were present.

Exchange of aviation missions between France and Russia has just been concluded. This exchange of delegations, is stated in well informed circles here to have resulted in plans for a still closer "technical collaboration" between the two countries in the realm of military aviation.

At the same time there is a tendency here toward renewed efforts to restore to its former vigor the Franco-Italian rapprochement and the military accord accompanying it. Even the Communists have come out with a statement that "we must reach an understanding with Poland and Italy, despite their anti-democratic regimes."

Athenians Organize Museums of History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS—A museum to hold the objects and documents concerning the history of Athens since the Middle Ages is being organized here. It is to be patterned after the Carnavalet Museum in Paris.

The Union of the Athenians, which is in charge of arrangements, already has a great number of objects to form the nucleus of the museum. The Union itself has offered valuable books. Demetrius Kambouroglous, distinguished Greek historian of modern Athens, has given his own archives relating to the history of Athens, printed material, and a collection of Athenian engravings. Several members of the Union have offered various other objects and documents.

A special commission, formed to help organize the enterprise, has invited the public to contribute objects and documents relating to the history of Athens. A library of books connected with the history of Athens is to be a part of the museum, which also will have a large hall in which to hold conferences and classes dealing with the history of Athens.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

Roman Catholic church and to middle class groups. Communists say they are ready to sink their narrower objectives for the common defense of France.

Black Legion—Citizens Demand Reform

A purge of Black Legion members throughout the state of Michigan is demanded by reform elements as preliminaries to the trial of 12 members of the night-riding terrorist organization on a murder charge drag along tediously.

Citizen groups in Pontiac are particularly insistent. A local investigation showed 86 public officials in their county of Oakland on legion rolls. Among the 86 were the police chief, the fire chief, the city attorney and the city treasurer of Pontiac.

Immediate dismissal of all is demanded on pain of a recall referendum against the city commissioners. Pressure is also applied to Gov. Frank D. Fitzgerald. Two state officials located in Pontiac have already been dismissed, and the Governor said that the score or more of legion employees of the state hospital at Pontiac would be dismissed gradually.

The trial is being delayed by difficulty in selecting a jury.

Mediation—Rejected in Newsmen's Strike

William Randolph Hearst may lose the city of Seattle for the sake of his views on labor matters. Since Mr. Hearst's Post-Intelligencer has suspended publication, due to a newsroom strike, the citizens have been without a morning newspaper. Advertisers particularly are beginning to feel the lack of morning access to shoppers.

A citizens committee today discusses founding a new morning paper with Harvey J. O'Connor, former Seattle newspaper man, who was called back from New York to consider the plan. Should it go through, Mr. Hearst might very possibly be forced to abandon the Seattle field altogether. In the meantime, his representatives remain adamant, refusing to recognize the right of mediation by the National Labor Relations board, declaring they will never recognize the Newspaper Guild, and insisting on the right of dismissal without question.

Employee unrest continues acute in many parts of the nation. The vast flour milling industry in Minneapolis is virtually at a standstill as six different labor groups are on the picket lines. A trucking strike still threatens New York city, while dairy farmers in the New York milk shed conclude agreements with outside farmers to withhold milk from New York if the regular providers go on strike. Whether the strike breaks depends on the distributers, who now pay $2.70 a hundredweight for milk. Milk producers demand $3.

Waterfront troubles persist in San Francisco.

Fliers—Cross Atlantic in Record Speed

Private aviation spans the Atlantic Ocean once more as a stunt. Harry Richman, Broadway singer, and Henry ("Dick") Merrill, seasoned commercial pilot on leave, land Richman's plane in Carmarthenshire, South Wales, after breaking all speed records for the crossing.

Commercial aviation is technically ready to duplicate their feat as a regular scheduled procedure. Giant flying boats are built both in Britain and America, theoretically capable of making the trip. But international rivalry for control of future world air lanes so far prevents any agreement under which service could actually begin.

The Richman-Merrill flight is the twenty-ninth successful nonstop airplane crossing of the North Atlantic. The first was made in June, 1919, by Capt. John Alcock and Lieut. Arthur W. Brown. The second was made by Col. Charles A. Lindbergh in May, 1927. Computed speed from the take-off at New York to the time the fliers were over the coast of Ireland was about 190 miles per hour. They traveled 3300 miles in 18 hours and 38 minutes. The landing was about 175 miles from the goal of Croyden airport. Fuel shortage was blamed.

Success of the flight added a cheerful note to final preparations for the national air races beginning tomorrow in Los Angeles. Motors were tuned for the transcontinental Bendix trophy race which starts in the early hours of the morning. Ruth Chatterton trophy fliers pushed on from Tucson, Ariz., on the next stage of their slow journey.

One misfortune marred the day. Searchers for an airplane fishing party missing four days from Anchorage, Alaska, found the wrecked plane near Skilak Lake, the Associated Press reported. All six passengers perished in the crash.

Reich Holds Up Neutrality Action

(Continued from Page 1)

mobile guards patrolled the international bridges over the Bidassoa to Behobie and Hendaye.

Fleeing non-combatant refugees—representing both Government supporters and fascist insurgents—received the same treatment at the hands of the French officials. Many were shipped off to nearby French towns.

The bridge itself was jammed—a condition which forced scores of government soldiers to attempt to ford the 100-foot river with fascist bullets whistling over their heads and spurting into the water.

San Marcial's Fall

The insurgent occupation of Spanish Behobia came on the heels of the capture of the small settlement of San Marcial, another suburb of Irun.

San Marcial fell under the vicious barrage from rebel artillery and insurgent infantry pressed forward, shooting and killing the dauntless defenders.

The fascist emblem—red and gold symbol of the former Spanish monarch—was planted atop Mount Turiate. The flag was shot down—but the rebel lines held.

Driving madly before their commanders, the insurgents invaded Behobia to begin the rout of Government troops which had held up under a fierce bombardment for three days.

Gaping holes in the battle-scarred ground confronted the triumphant invaders before they could move finally into Irun. Socialist militiamen planted hastily prepared charges of dynamite in the fields separating the rebel lines and the city.

Machine gun crews dragged hastily assembled pieces into the holes and prepared for a new assault.

Madrid Air Ministry Reports Huesca's Fall; Other Gains Claimed

MADRID, Sept. 3 (AP)—Government troops occupied the important rebel stronghold of Huesca, 36 miles northeast of Saragossa, the War Ministry reported today.

The socialist militia marched into the northeastern provincial capital with fixed bayonets during the early morning hours, the official report declared.

An entire company of fascist rebels joined the government forces before the occupation, the ministry said.

Other Victories

The Government also laid claim to victory during a fierce engagement with insurgents in the Estremadura district in western central Spain.

A rebel column advancing on Luarca, small seaport on the northern coast in Oviedo province, was reported routed by Government columns.

Soldiers in the fascist ranks were declared to have mutinied, killing their officers. Government troops captured hundreds of rifles, 14 machine guns and four mortars the official report asserted.

Southern military forces of the Madrid regime were concentrated against rebel advances in Toledo province.

Socialist commanders also declared that a radio message from the Rebel leader at Huesca had been intercepted. The Fascist general demanded assistance from Rebel planes, it was said, asserting if such aid did not come, he might be forced to surrender.

The Communist newspaper Mundo Obrero reported rebel leaders at Granada were fleeing to Seville.

The Government assured citizens in Madrid that they would be protected against any new air raids by Fascist bombing planes. Rebel aerial attackers were forced to suspend a projected raid on the capital yesterday, the Government declared.

Near-Normal Conditions

Life in Madrid was almost normal. Although no shortage of food was officially reported, grocery stores were ordered not to sell more than normal quantities of sugar, chocolate and other foodstuffs.

Trucks loaded with fruits, vegetables, chickens and other supplies continued to arrive in Madrid to be sent to Government militiamen fighting in Toledo province and in fortified positions in the Guadarrama mountain sector.

People's Court Tries Prisoners in Groups

BARCELONA, Spain, Sept. 3 (AP)—Catalonia's "people's court" today sentenced the first of 25 fascist rebels who are being courtmartialed aboard the prisonship Uruguay.

The condemned men were Col. José Llamas Quintilla, and Captains Anatasio Torres Chacon and Fernando Daci.

Commander Fernando Perez Parra was sentenced to life imprisonment. Commander Manuel Lopez Caparros was declared insane and ordered to an asylum.

The People's Court started functioning yesterday afternoon, and, to speed up the cases, decided to try the prisoners in groups.

The five considered most responsible for the abortive uprising of the light artillery regiment here at the start of the civil war were tried first.

All the officers denied an attempt against the Government, and said they acted on orders from superior officers to combat extremists.

London Revives Motorbus Tours

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Three different motorcoach tours for visitors to London, enabling them to see the town cheaply and easily, have been introduced by the London Passenger Transport Board. Similar tours were abandoned several years ago, but the greater number of persons now coming to London have induced the Transport Board to resume them.

An evening tour to the East End of London, revealing something of the less familiar sights of Whitechapel, the docks, Limehouse, and rebuilt slum areas, is expected to interest many.

An afternoon tour visits the West End, making stops at the Tate Gallery, Westminster Abbey, and passing through the fashionable shopping and theater sections.

A morning tour takes sightseers to the City, with visits to the Tower of London, the Guildhall, and St. Paul's, and also includes a sight of the changing of the guard at Buckingham Palace before going to the financial and business section.

Portugal: Its Bearing On Spain's Revolt

(Continued from Page 1)

there are many rumors that the navy is not entirely loyal.

Church Connection

Another source of possible trouble for the ruling régime here is its connection with the Roman Catholic church. Dr. Salazar's Government is a corporative clerical dictatorship closely resembling the clerical dictatorship of Dr. Kurt Schuschnigg of Austria. Dr. Salazar himself was destined for the priesthood and had religious instruction until he was 22. He also helped to found the great Roman Catholic "Center," and has been a frequent contributor of As Novidades, the official Roman Catholic organ.

The possible emergence of a Leftist rule in Spain, followed perhaps by a similar change here, might mean another severe blow to the autocracy of the Roman Catholic church, the definite weakening of the Vatican's hold on this part of Europe.

Little wonder then that the government-controlled Portuguese press is almost solid against the Madrid government.

Two Important Figures

Two of the most active Spaniards said to have been actually working here on behalf of the rebels, are José Maria Gil Robles and Juan March. Señor Gil Robles not only has fascist leanings, but he is the idol of the Spanish Roman Catholic Party, "Accion Popular," and its head as well as leader of the powerful C. E. D. A. or Spanish Right. He fled to France on the outbreak of the rebellion, but soon afterward was requested by the French authorities to take up residence farther away from the Franco-Spanish border. A few days later he and Señor March left France and disembarked in Lisbon. His companion is the Spanish tobacco king, reputed to be the richest man in all Spain.

Señor Gil Robles recently denied participation in the rebellion but in a broadcast given by the Madrid Government on August 5, it was claimed that Gen. Francisco Franco, the rebel leader, had "given him away" by stating that the Roman Catholic leader had with him in Lisbon, 2,000,000 pesetas (about £55,500) for the rebels' cause. At any rate it is freely stated here that Señor Gil Robles is the brains and Señor March the purse of the military insurrection.

On August 28 Señor Gil Robles left Lisbon for Salamanca, it is said, to contact northern rebel leaders from Burgos.

Coup Hatched in Portugal

Persistent reports categorically state that the rebel coup was actually hatched in Portugal. On the day before, two Spanish hydroplanes from Spanish Morocco landed at the naval airport, while at the small resort of Estoril, Gen. José Sanjurjo Sacanell, Marques del Rif, better known as General Sanjurjo, and other high Spanish officers held regular meetings ever since the "Frente Popular" in Spain was returned to power as a result of the February elections.

After only one year of the Spanish Republic, General Sanjurjo was involved in an anti-republican rising in Seville as the result of which he was sentenced to be shot but was pardoned and afterward amnestied by the Gil Robles coalition in 1934 when he withdrew to Portugal. Finally, on July 20, two days, that is, after the rebellion had been proclaimed, he flew from Lisbon to Spain to take command of the insurgents, but was killed on the way—with 4,000,000 pesetas (approximately $111,000) on his person.

Only Land Entrance

Apart from a regime naturally sympathetic to the Spanish rebels the importance of Portugal loyally adhering to the non-intervention pact derives from the fact that it provides the only other door by land into Spain. The front door lies in the Pyrenees, and is controlled by Leftist France. Madrid's ships watch over most of the long sea coast, and many of the principal ports are in its hands.

Before adhering to the non-intervention pact Portugal is understood to have insisted on three points. First, Russia's adherence. Second, respect for the international zone of Tangier by both sides. Third, the danger to the dictatorial regime in Portugal in the event of uncontrolled Communism or anarchy in Spain. When Dr. Armindo Monteiro, Portuguese Foreign Minister, visited London at the end of July he is understood to have asked Downing Street how far Portugal could count on British (and French) support if its territorial integrity were threatened. Dr. Monteiro also recalled the ancient Anglo-Portuguese treaty of alliance of 1810, said to go back to 1373.

With Reservations

In reply, Downing Street pointed out that under Article 10 of the League Covenant all members of the League were equally pledged to preserve Portugal's territorial entity. Nevertheless, when Lisbon informed Paris of its adherence to the non-intervention pact, it "reserved the right" to take "whatever steps may be necessary to safeguard the liberty of its citizens." It is understood here that British and French circles were somewhat exercised by this very general "reservation" which they feared might provide a loophole in the international non-intervention cordon which they have been so assiduously trying to weave around Spain.

The official Gazette of Aug. 27 publishing the terms of the Portuguese embargo on arms to Spain only partly allays the suspicions of the other non-interventionists. It declares the embargo will be suspended—that is, Spain's back door will be reopened to intervention—if other governments allow the enlistment of volunteers or the raising or despatching of subscriptions to Spain. All along it was believed that Premier Salazar's viewpoint has been that defence against a regime inimical to his own which might become necessary to "safeguard western civilization" should not be recognized as intervention. Additional British pressure therefore is understood to have been brought to bear on Lisbon.

Deutschland zeigt anlässlich der XI. Olympiade die Entwicklung und die Einigung des Reichs

von einem Mitarbeiter des Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Die XI. Olympiade wird wegen einer ganzen Reihe von Dingen denkwürdig bleiben: wegen der neuaufgestellten sportlichen Rekorde, wegen der wunderbaren technischen Organisation der Spiele und nicht zum mindesten wegen des zweifellosen Erfolges, der die Bemühungen der Nationalsozialisten begleitete, die die ausländischen Besucher davon zu überzeugen suchten, daß Deutschland jetzt „inmitten eines unruhigen Europa eine Zufluchtsstätte von Freude und Frieden" ist; und die dem Durchschnittsdeutschen die Größe des nun in der Entwicklung begriffenen Dritten Reiches zeigen wollten.

Der Triumph des deutschen Organisationstalentes und die freundliche Hilfsbereitschaft, die jeder Ausländer erfahren hat, müssen dazu beitragen, das Ansehen Deutschlands im Ausland zu heben.

Einigung der Deutschen

Diese Gelegenheit wurde auch dazu benutzt, die Sache der Einigung des Dritten Reiches wirksam zu fördern: denn indem der Nationalsozialismus sein Land der Welt zeigte, sorgte er auch dafür, daß die Deutschen selbst den Begriff „Deutschland—eine Nation" von neuem fassen lernten.

Obgleich viele Tausende von ausländischen Besuchern zu den Spielen gekommen waren, drängten sich in den Straßen der Hauptstadt während dieser vierzehn Tage hauptsächlich Deutsche aus allen Teilen des Reiches, von denen die meisten durch die „Kraft-durch-Freude"-Organisation hierher gebracht worden waren. Hier angekommen, konnten sie nicht anders, als in allem, was sie sahen und hörten, den Nachdruck fühlen, mit dem die Idee der Einigung des Dritten Reiches immer wieder betont wird.

Zu beiden Seiten der Hauptstraße, Unter den Linden, waren in kurzen Abständen Fahnenstangen errichtet worden, an denen die Banner und gemalte Bilder der wichtigsten Städte des Reichs angebracht waren. Die Großartigkeit und Vielfältigkeit eines solchen Straßenschmuckes muß im Bewußtsein des Durchschnittsdeutschen mehr als nur Neugier erweckt haben.

„Deutschland über Alles"

Es wurden auch mehrere Sonderausstellungen veranstaltet, die dem Deutschen aus Ostpreußen oder aus der Pfalz, aus Bayern oder aus dem Rheinland die Größe Deutschlands in vergangenen Zeiten sowie das Werk der gegenwärtigen Regierung in den dreieinhalb Jahren ihres Bestehens klar vor Augen führten.

„Deutschland über Alles",—diese Worte der Nationalhymne, d.h. Deutschland als erster aller Gedanken (nicht Deutschland, das von allem Besitz ergreifen, alle beherrschen soll, wie diese Worte während des Weltkrieges für Propagandazwecke fälschlicherweise ausgelegt wurden),—diese Worte waren der Grundton dieser ganzen Propaganda. Es war Erziehung zu einem neuen Nationalismus.

Die bedeutendste dieser Ausstellungen war die große Deutschland-Ausstellung, die dem Besucher ein umfassendes Bild des Landes und seiner Arbeit in Stadt und Land gab, sowie seiner politischen Einrichtungen und besonders der nationalsozialistischen Errungenschaften seit dem 30. Januar 1933.

Alle Blicke auf Adolf Hitler gerichtet

Die Propaganda war ebenso wirksam wie einfach. Beim Eintritt in die Halle fällt z.B. der Blick auf eine riesengroße Leinwand, die über und über mit Photographien von Hunderten von Deutschen bedeckt ist, von Männern und Frauen, jungen und alten in den verschiedensten Uniformen, alle mit dem Blick auf Adolf Hitler gerichtet, dessen Gestalt den Mittelpunkt bildet.

In der Halle der Arbeitsfront befindet sich eine weitere riesengroße Leinwand, die die deutschen Arbeiter mit freudestrahlenden Gesichtern zeigt und die „Kraft-durch-Freude"-Organisation darstellen soll.

In ähnlicher Weise werden der Kampf gegen die Arbeitslosigkeit und für die Sicherstellung der Ernährung der Bevölkerung durch Regelung der Landwirtschaft, sowie die Grundlagen des Deutschland von morgen wirkungsvoll dargestellt. Durch die Karte „Volk ohne Raum" wird auch das Verlangen nach Kolonien im Volke lebendig erhalten.

Geschichtliche Darstellungen

Die Bilder, Dokumente, Verträge und Karten, die die verschiedenen Phasen der Geschichte der deutschsprechenden Völker Europas vom Jahre 1000 n. Chr., durch den Dreißigjährigen Krieg hindurch bis 1648, während der napoleonischen Zeit und bis 1871 schildern, dienen als ausgezeichneten Hintergrund für den Begriff der Einheit aller deutschsprechenden Völker, wie er in Punkt Nr.1 des nationalsozialistischen Programms niedergelegt ist.

Andere Schätze

Andere Abteilungen dieser Ausstellung zeigen interessante Kulturschätze wie die erste Gutenberg-Bibel und Handschriften von Bach und Goethe. Hitler ist hier durch eine monumentale, ganz auf Pergament geschriebene Ausgabe von „Mein Kampf" vertreten. Auch wird hier in ausgiebiger Fülle Zeugnis abgelegt für ein Deutschland, das reich an Naturschätzen und technischen Errungenschaften ist, das ein reiches kulturelles Erbe besitzt und dessen Grenzen im Norden das wogende Meer und im Süden die Höhen der Alpen sind.

Der Stolz auf das völkische Erbe wurde auch durch die Ausstellung der „Großen Deutschen" aller Zeiten gehoben, zu der auf Veranlassung des Ministeriums für Erziehung aus verschiedenen Museen und Kunstgalerien Bilder und Skulpturen führender Deutscher aus allen Zeiten, von den frühen Tagen der Karolinger an bis zum Ende des Weltkrieges zusammengetragen worden waren. Außer Hitler, von dem eine Büste ausgestellt ist, wurde kein Lebender in diese Sammlung aufgenommen.

Beachtenswerte Gestalten

Beethoven und Liebig, Kant und Krupp, Schubert und Wagner, Friedrich List und Franz Liszt, Grillparzer und Zeppelin, Rainer Maria Rilke und Diesel befinden sich hier unter der Menge weltberühmter Gestalten. Nicht nur Deutsche aus Deutschland, sondern auch solche aus Österreich und den Baltischen Staaten sind hier vertreten.

In der Tat wird in dem offiziellen Katalog betont, daß die Vorkämpfer für die deutsche Kultur im Auslande, sowie Angehörige nationalbewußter volksdeutscher Gruppen jenseits der Grenzen des Dritten Reichs und Reichsdeutsche, die im Auslande für das Deutschtum wirkten, besonders berücksichtigt worden sind. Hier wird veranschaulicht, was Dichter, Denker und Forscher teutonischer Rasse zum Weltfortschritt beigetragen haben.

Die Bedeutung Österreichs

Eine dritte Ausstellung in der Berliner Universität weist besonders auf die Bedeutung Österreichs für die deutschsprechenden Völker hin und soll zeigen, daß Österreich immer deutsch gewesen ist und in Südosteuropa eine besondere Mission erfüllt, nämlich, „als Bollwerk gegen die nichtdeutschen Völker zu dienen". Diese Rolle Österreichs muß jetzt, da mit diesem Staate eine Verständigung herbeigeführt worden ist, von Deutschland noch besser gewürdigt werden.

Die Olympiade hat somit den Nationalsozialisten sowohl in der inneren als auch in der äußeren Politik gute Dienste geleistet.

Alles, was der Durchschnittsdeutsche aus der Provinz, der die Hauptstadt besuchte, während dieser Tage gesehen und gehört hat, zielte darauf hin, ihm die Größe der Nation, von der er einen Teil bildet, klarer zum Bewußtsein zu bringen. Und die nationalsozialistische Politik wurde als Eckstein des neuen Nationalismus bezeichnet, in dem „die Wiedererrichtung der Wehrmacht den Schutz von Volk und Staat nach außen garantiert, der Arbeitsdienst zusammen mit dem Dienst in der Wehrmacht die Hochschule der Gemeinschafts- und Volkserziehung für alle jungen Deutschen ist, während auf dem Gebiet der Kulturpolitik der Nationalsozialismus sein Programm in Anknüpfung an die besten Überlieferungen der deutschen Geistesgeschichte verwirklicht".

[Die englische Fassung des obigen Aufsatzes steht auf einer anderen Spalte dieser Seite.]

Ankara Launches Drive on Noise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANKARA, Turkey—The success which has attended the efforts of the municipality of Istanbul to eliminate noise has prompted the Angora authorities to try to go one better They are now aiming at peace and quiet in the capital for 12 hours each day.

The radio and gramophone nuisance is being tackled first. By way of a start, owners are henceforth forbidden to use them after 11 o'clock at night unless toned down enough not to disturb the repose of others. The use of motorcar hooters and similar warning devices is also to be restricted by law.

Coughlin Defended By Detroit Bishop

NEW YORK, Sept. 3 (AP)—Bishop Michael J. Gallagher of Detroit returned from Rome today asserting that the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin was free to continue his political activities and urging the radio priest's followers to continue to rally behind him.

Naturally, the Michigan prelate said, authorities at the Vatican were displeased at the Rev. Mr. Coughlin's calling President Roosevelt a "liar," in violation of principles of the Roman Catholic church opposing attacks upon constituted governmental authority. He praised the priest for a "courageous leader" using his every power to "oppose the forces which threaten to engulf this nation in communism," and interpreting the encyclicals of the popes dealing with social questions.

General Classified

AGENTS WANTED

BIG commissions selling personal Christmas cards and stationery. Special low priced line personal humorous cards. New 21 folder $1 assortment. 100% profit. Bonuses. Gift Wrapping, Humorous, Etching, DeLuxe, Everyday boxes. Free samples. Wallace Brown, Inc., 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. 313, New York.

BIG PROFITS. Sell finest 21-folder $1. Christmas assortment. Gift Wrapping, Everyday, Religious boxes. Extra bonus. Experience unnecessary. Request samples Doehla, Fitchburg S-22, Mass.

EXTRA cash selling 21 folder $1 Christmas assortment. 100% profit. Bonus. 10 other boxes. Experience unnecessary. Samples on approval. Schwer, Dept. 289, Westfield, Mass.

Christmas Cards. 100% profit selling exquisite 21 folder $1 assortment. Gift Wrappings, Everydays, Christmas Notes. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. Terry Studios. 501 Westfield, Mass.

BOOKS

VACANT NICHE, $2, value as a novel for the whole family, proven by the sales; by C. E. Bennett, author of Advance and Retreat to Saratoga, both books $3. Battlefield Publishing Co., Stillwater, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED—Unmarried man, personal secretary; college trained, and Christian Scientist preferred; service Chicago and Los Angeles. C-10, Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan, Chicago.

MOVING AND STORAGE

KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSES — Storage and removal of Household Goods. SHIPMENTS to, from Florida, Pacific Coast points, and Europe, 465 West 150th St., New York City.

REAL ESTATE

SPECIALIZING IN EXCHANGES
SUBMIT YOUR PROPERTY WITH DETAILS
EDDY D. FIELD, INC.
1019 S. La Brea, Los Angeles, Calif.

Investigate Our Property Management Plan
List Your Property With Bonded Agent
EDDY D. FIELD, INC.
1019 S. La Brea, Los Angeles, Calif.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

POSITION wanted as Kansas City sales representative or distributor; responsible; wide experience manufacturing and jobbing; know the Southwest commercially and financially; correspondence invited. Address: Box L-8, The Christian Science Monitor, 1002 Walnut, Kansas City, Mo.

Local Classified

APARTMENTS TO LET

FENWAY STREET

90 FENWAY—8 large outside rooms, 2 baths, extra toilet. Unobstructed view across Fenway.

114 FENWAY—5 large outside rooms, reception hall, and bath.

Apply to Superintendent on premises or
CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington St., Boston LAF. 7040

87 St. Stephen Street

Modern suites of 2-3 rooms, reception hall, kitchenette and bath. References required. Rent $40-$50

Apply to Superintendent on premises or
CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington St., Boston LAF. 7040

1038 BEACON STREET
BROOKLINE

Modern suites of 8 large rooms, 3 baths, large reception hall and ample closet room.

Apply to Superintendent on premises or
CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington St., Boston LAF. 7040

Local Classified

APARTMENTS TO LET

STRATHCONA HALL
Overlooking the Charles

Furnished or unfurnished 7-room suites. 3 baths; five 4-room suites, 1 bath and porches; outside sunny rooms, fireplaces, modern facilities; reasonable rentals.
992 MEMORIAL DRIVE
Cambridge, Mass.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.—Choice 2nd floor, near Parkway; 6 rooms, sun parlor, bath, heat, hot water, garage, electrolux; Oct. 1st; adults; $85. Hillcrest 5708-W.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

ONE room, alcove, bath, kitchenette, electric refrigerator; attractively furnished; $35 monthly. 64 Hemenway St., Boston.

BEAD RESTRINGING

BEADS Restrung on Genuine Silk Cable 35c up to 30 in.
ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston

COUNTRY BOARD

FREEDOM LODGE — Restful, overlooking Berkshires; good food. $14 weekly. Mill River Rd., Sheffield, Mass. About mile from village.

PLEASANT VIEW LODGE
On U. S. 20, Esperance, N. Y.
Pleasant Accommodations for Tourists
Special Dinners—Lunches

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

FLATBUSH EMPLOYMENT AGENCY—High class domestic help; male, female, all nationalities. 1437 Flatbush Ave., Bklyn., N. Y. Ma. 6-7632.

FURNITURE

WE BUY and Sell Antiques, Furniture and Furnishings, also auction for your account. Whitman's Auction Rooms, Inc., 154-18 Northern Blvd., Flushing, N. Y. Tel. Fl. 9-1811.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid; apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973.

HELP WANTED

LARCHMONT, N. Y.—Couple, white, man chauffeur, handyman; woman cooking, general housework; small family; references. ACKERMAN, 9 Stafford Place. Telephone Larchmont 1575, 9 a. m. to 6 evenings.

TEACHER of high school mathematics and sciences; also teacher of seventh and eight grade social science and arithmetic. SUNNY HILLS SCHOOL, Wilmington, Delaware.

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED—Experienced hat man to make, block and rebuild hats. STAFFORD, 2406 Liberty Ave., Terre Haute, Ind.

SHOE salesmen, experienced; steady and extras; good salary and commissions; opportunity rapid advancement. MILES SHOES, 75 Varick Street, New York City.

WANTED by Sept. 20, a man or boy for inside and outside work with a small family in Swarthmore, Pa.; reply giving references and stating wages desired. MRS. SARGENT WALTER, 403 N. Chester Road, Swarthmore, Pa.

HOUSES FOR SALE

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Brick colonial, slate roof, air conditioned, weather-stripped, 6 rooms, 2 baths, lavatory, tiled kitchen, playroom, garage; exclusive; sacrifice $8500. EDWARD M. VERDES, 110 Mamaroneck Avenue.

HOUSES TO LET

ALL YEAR BUNGALOW—5 rooms, bath, electricity; trees; near water; 15 minutes Jones Beach; $25 on lease; garage; furniture optional. G. H. TRADER, P. O. Seaford, L. I., N. Y.

INFORMATION WANTED

THE DAUGHTER of ROBERT ROBERTS KERSHAW, of Smithy Bridge (Lancashire) would like to hear from same. Box W-280, BCM/CSM, London.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON 333 Washington St., Boston.

OFFICES WANTED

EXPERIENCED practitioner desires office for afternoons. Write Box D-10, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO. 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

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Decorator Painter Paperhanger
All over Westchester, N. Y.
Phone Larchmont 2276 45 Mayhew Ave.

PAYING GUESTS

THE LOVERING HOMESTEAD, Freedom, N. H. — A country home in mountains; week, month, week-ends; reasonable rates.

REAL ESTATE

Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Real Estate and Insurance
Appraisals—Property Managements
Consult Us on Your Realty Problems.
Free Personal Service.
kers; excellent commuting facilities. BURKE &
OHNEWALD & DENLINGER
1498 FLATBUSH AVENUE Mansfield 6-1937
27 Years in Flatbush

WASHINGTON, D. C., Cleveland Park, 2944 Macomb Street, N. W.—Comfortable 8-room house; excellent condition; sacrifice price. Emerson 2689.

ROOMS AND BOARD

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Attractive home, beautifully located, for elderly lady; large, sunny room, excellent cooking. Box C-49, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS TO LET

BALTIMORE, MD.—Large, furnished front room next to bath, second floor. 3325 St. Paul St.

BEAUTIFUL STUDIOS—Large, front, kitchenette, private bath; $12. Others $6-$8. 925 West End Ave. (105th) N.Y.C. Irma Thompson.

BOSTON Pleasant sunny rooms, transients or permanents; prices very reasonable. 85 Gainsboro St MISS HELEN JOHNSON Com. 8569.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 210 East 18th St.—Home to share, single or double rooms, meals if desired; pleasant home for elderly people. Buckminster 2-7678.

NEWTON HLDS., MASS.—In private home, 2 or 3 rooms, bath, kitchen privileges; quiet, convenient location; garage. Cen. New. 0975-W.

N. Y. C.—Room in clean, attractive, refined home; Christian Scientist preferred; convenient subway, buses. BORN, 1276 Lexington Ave. Sacramento 2-8999.

N. Y. C. — 925 West End Ave. (105th). Apartment 6 S. Large, airy rooms, quiet, convenient, telephone. KULLEN.

N. Y. C., 601 W. 180 (Apt. 35)—Exceptionally clean, sunny, elevator; convenient subway, buses; single-double; reasonable. WA. 7-8484.

N. Y. C. (70th) 2025 Broadway (Apt. 4-B)—Attractive, kitchenette, running water, redecorated, elevator; transients; singles, doubles; $5-$7: (Endicott 2-3718).

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

NORFOLK, VA., Dawson Tourist Home, 214 West Freemason St.—Comfortable rooms, 4 baths, free garage; commercial rates, opposite Christian Science church. Tel. 25186.

TOURISTS and commercial travelers accommodated. MRS. CHAS. CHASE, 1407 State St. (end of car line), Watertown, New York. (Route 12).

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

DUE TO PARTNERSHIP DISSOLUTION the services of our accountant will be available October 1st. 8½ years of efficient service—Attys. Write Box P-16, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

RETAIL department store manager, with knowledge of independent and mail order department store practice; successful operating, merchandising and display experience; age 40; available now. Box D-27, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

RUGS

RUGS bought, sold, exchanged. Largest used rug dealers in N. E. ARMORY CO., 903 Boylston St., Boston, Phone Com. 4045.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ACCOUNTANT now employed desires change of position; grad. Univ. of Pittsburgh Bus. Administration; highest ref.; will go East or West. Box A 14, 420 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

COMPANION-Housekeeper; can give care to one in need; assist in household duties; go anywhere. A. H. P., 54 Oak St., Stoneham, Mass.

MODERN dietitian, practical experience with modern cookery, desires position; capable of training others; now employed in nationally known resort. Write Box X-48, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

N. Y. C.—Experienced, refined woman will stay with children by the hour, day or week-end. Phone mornings ACADEMY 2-1231.

SUMMER BOARD

SHADYKNOLL—Quaint country hotel, cottages; ocean bathing, tennis, golf, riding; booklet; rates reduced Sept., $16-$20. VANHORN, Fairhaven, N. J.

WARDSBORO, VT.—Enjoy our farm, high in Green Mountains, excellent food; views; rest; quiet; $15 weekly, $2.50 daily; write for information. MOUNTAIN SPRING FARM.

SUMMER PROPERTY

BEAUTIFUL Morningside, Milford, Conn.—Large lot, well located; restricted community. MRS. C. RACKLIFFE, 30 Cambridge St., New Britain, Conn.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

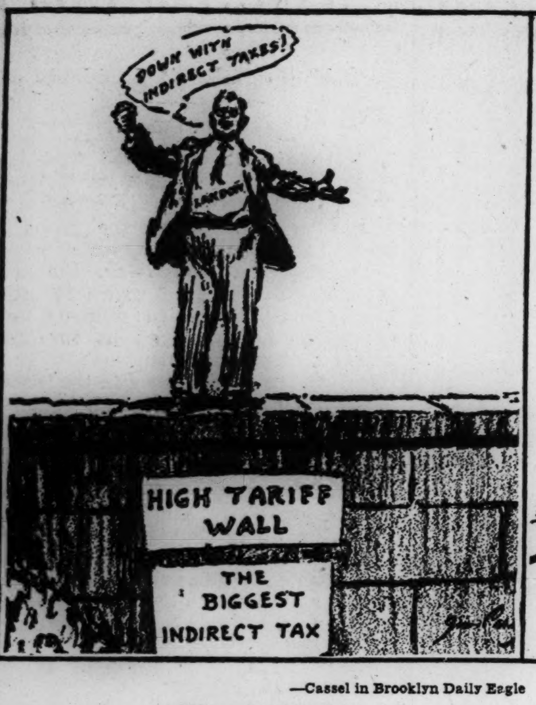
ALICE E. LAWRENCE
Voice Freedom; Singing, Speaking; Private or Class Instruction. 309 W. 57th St., N. Y. C. Columbus 5-7730

TRUTH is entrusted to us like wealth. We are only its treasurers, so to speak; we acquire it only in order to distribute it.—JULES SIMON.

Daily Features

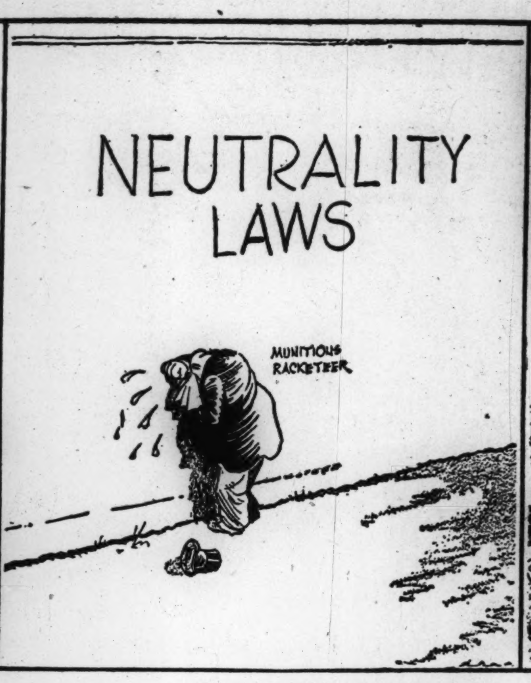
DO NOT gaze upon each other with the eyes of foreigners; ye are all the fruits of one tree and the leaves of one branch.—BAH'A ULLAH.

Cartoons of the Week



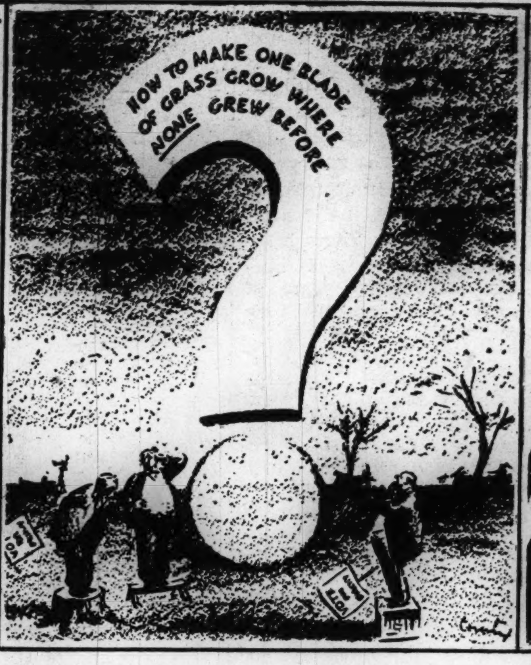
—Cassel in Brooklyn Daily Eagle

Where He Stands!



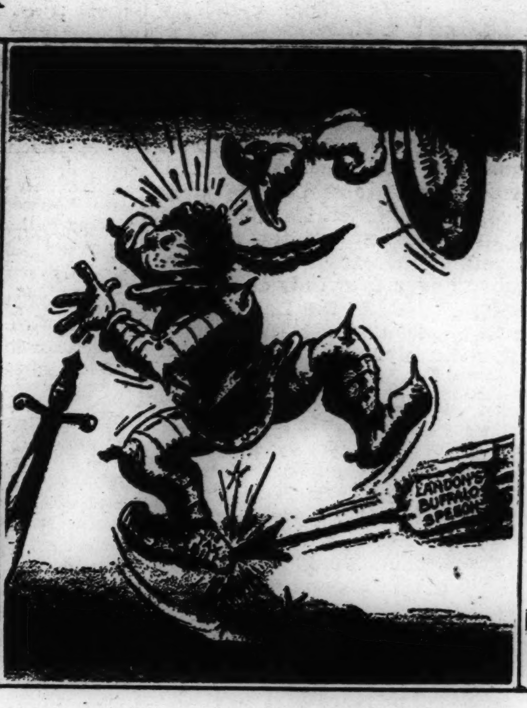
—Cross in Nashville Evening Tennessean

Wailing Wall


HOW TO MAKE ONE BLADE OF GRASS GROW WHERE NONE GREW BEFORE

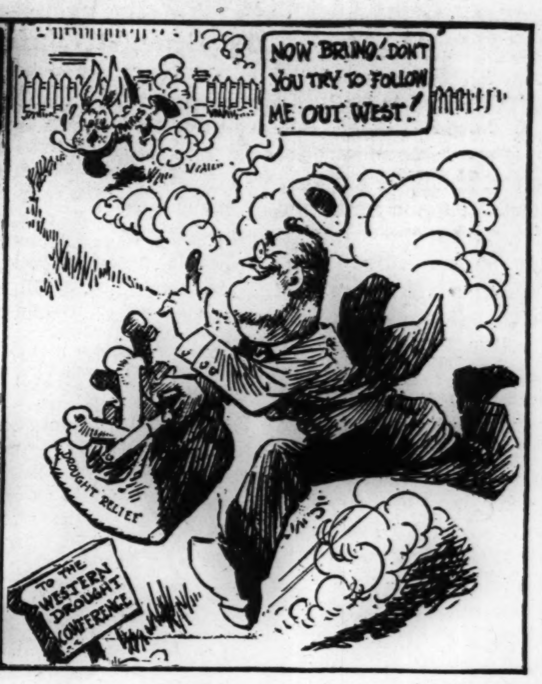
—Lewis in Milwaukee Journal

Bigger Than Politics



—Talburt in New York World-Telegram

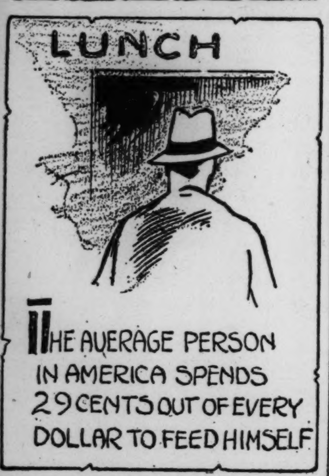
Achilles Heel!


NOW BRUNO! DON'T YOU TRY TO FOLLOW ME OUT WEST!
DROUGHT RELIEF
TO THE WESTERN DROUGHT CONFERENCE

—Carlisle in Des Moines Register

Git Fer Home, Bruno

Worth Knowing


LUNCH
THE AVERAGE PERSON IN AMERICA SPENDS 29 CENTS OUT OF EVERY DOLLAR TO FEED HIMSELF

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

HERE'S what an Oakland, Calif., reader has to say by way of comment upon the cryptograms that appear daily in this column.

SUJOPUN "MNGSY" SGE XK KGYE GJZ AJGHHANOJM PU KTLKNPY, XAP PU PDK JUROIK PDKE GNK OJPKNKYPOJM GJZ BGYIOJGPOJM, UBPKJ WAOP ZOBBOIAHP.

2. Letter Changing

WELL, the canning season seems to be on, and if housewives can spare time from their many duties, perhaps they would like to see how long it would take to change PEACH into JELLY. A Greenlawn, L. I., reader, who submits this letter-changing problem, states that it may be done in 7 moves, by changing only one letter at a time, and forming an acceptable word each time. Can anyone do it in fewer?

3. A Biblical Query

A FARGO, N. D., reader asks: "Is the word 'whale' mentioned in the book of Jonah?"

4. Charade

BY WAY of honoring the double-jointed convention of The National Puzzlers' League and the American Cryptogram Association in Boston over Labor Day week end, the following charade, submitted by a Harrogate (England) reader, is printed today. A charade, as perhaps you know, is a verse puzzle making use of a key-word that is divisible into two or more parts, each a word in itself. The whole word is veiled by the use of WHOLE, TOTAL, etc., and the parts by the use of ONE, TWO; FIRST, SECOND, etc.

Posers of Albion, take thee FIRST my hands,
The words of greeting from this Western land,
Set by the margin of the sunset sea,
Her puzzlers send their hearts and hands to thee.
Though thrice a doubled thousand miles may rise
Their length interminable to our eyes,
Still will our thoughts, the symbol of the soul,
Reach SECOND unto thee at thy distant goal.
Let us unite our forces, and to all
Who bow at Sphinx's shrine, a trumpet call
Ring out, that gathering in our mystic strength,
We'll take the world for puzzledom at length.
Then with our Eastern confreres by our side,
With dear old England will our thoughts abide,
Till in all lands TOTAL the planet's girth,
The posers stand united o'er the earth.

5. Rebus

THIS might well be called a Double-Rebus, in that at first glance it represents a certain geographical location. Studying it a moment, we find that it also represents (phonetically) another geographical location. It is submitted by a Lexington, Mass., reader. Can you guess the two geographical locations?

C

(Answers Among Advertisements)

Facts About the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Saul, the Lord's Anointed

IN THE Old Testament period it was customary to anoint the kings of Israel, among whom was Saul the son of Kish (I Sam. 10:1); and it is clearly brought out on several occasions that this act of anointing was supposed to set the king apart as one whom no one could slay, or even touch, with impunity.

Thus we are told that "David's heart smote him" because he had dared to cut off even a part of the robe which was worn by Saul "the anointed of the LORD" (I Sam. 24:6); while in chapter 26, verse 9, David refused to allow his friend Abishai to "stretch forth his hand against the LORD'S anointed," when Saul, who had so often wronged and sought to kill the son of Jesse, was completely in David's power (cf. verse 23). Then still later, when an Amalekite soldier admitted that he had slain the defeated Saul at his own urgent request, David asked how he had dared "to destroy the LORD'S annointed"; and the Amalekite's own life was forfeited forthwith (II Sam. 1:9f., 14f.).

Odds and Ends

Take the Car Along

Motor vacationing abroad is becoming increasingly popular. Americans in ever-increasing numbers are shipping their cars across the ocean for foreign touring. European governments have offered many inducements to tourists, particularly to those traveling in their own cars.

Hawaii's Haleakala

The highest island mountain in the world is Haleakala, Hawaii. The mountain has also the largest volcanic crater (now extinct).

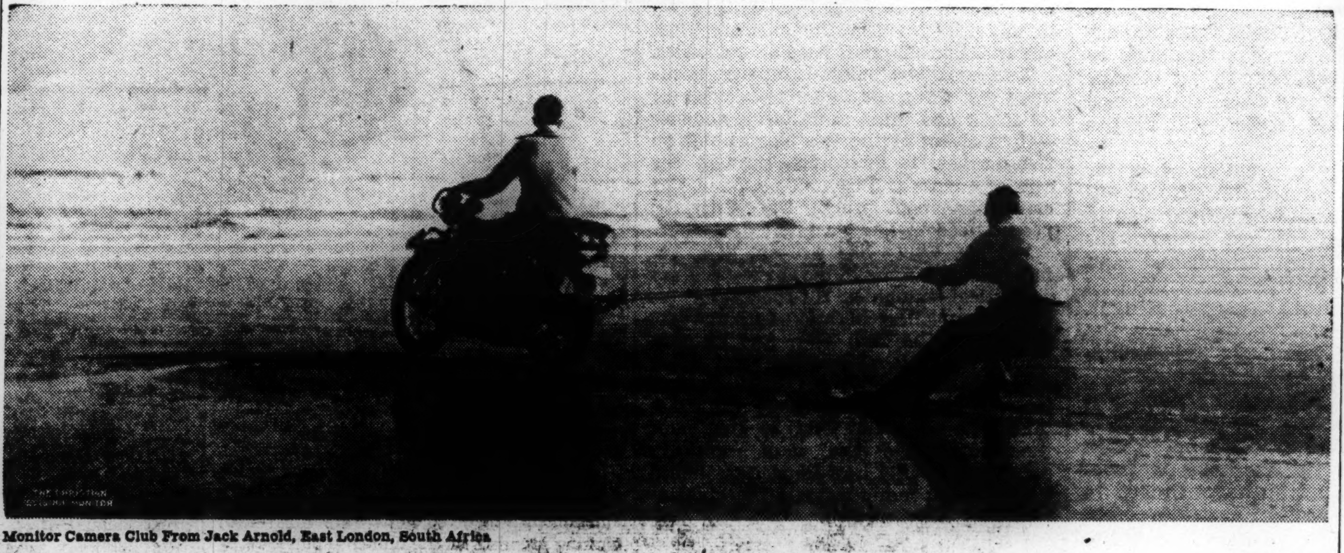
Color in Music

In Germany experiments are being made with a new system of printing music to encourage sight reading. The new method consists of using red for sharps, green for flats, and black for all other notes.

Tomatoes

When manufacturers use the direct-steam process in canning tomatoes, the consumer purchases one can of plain water each time he purchases eight cans of tomatoes.

Skijoring on the Sands



Monitor Camera Club From Jack Arnold, East London, South Africa

A New Type of Sport on a South African Beach

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Breaking the Ice

IF STRANGERS have been invited to a party, and the host or hostess is dreading a slow start, a good way to break down the formality is to supply each guest with a pair of white garden gloves (the kind you can purchase at the 10-cent store).

I invite the guests to remove their shoes and wear the gloves on their feet. Try it once and see how quickly all formality and bashfulness will be removed from your party!—Mrs. K. M. C., Los Angeles.

Sharing

I LEARNED it in the meadow path,
I learned it on the mountain stairs,
The best things any mortal hath
Are those which every mortal shares.

—*Lucy Larcom.*

In Lighter Vein

Both Ways

Uncle was laying down the law to his young nephew. "Remember, my boy," he said heavily, "it will pay you to be diligent in your studies. Remember, too, what you have learned no one can ever take from you."

The boy nodded understandingly.

"Well," he replied, "they can't take from me what I haven't learned, either, can they?"—*Tit-Bits.*

Time Will Tell

"Are you in command?" a blunt questioner asked the captain and he answered quickly with his ready smile and in almost perfect English, "Yes."—*New York Times.*

A few more months in this country and he'll be talking like the rest of us.—*New Yorker.*

At the Shoe Store

Head Clerk: "What's the matter, Jodkins? Can't you help the customer?"

Clerk (desperately): "No, sir. He's trying to find two shoes that squeak in the same key."

City Noises

"Sleep well in the country?"

"First night I couldn't sleep at all. After that I hired a farmer boy to sit in my automobile and blow the horn all night. Then I got along fine."

—Grit.

Half Way Out

Southern Mistress (to colored maid): "I had thought of giving you this blouse this morning, but then I recalled that you were dressed in mourning, and it would be too bright for you to wear."

Magnolia's reply: "Now, ain't dat funny? Ah says to mahself jes' this mawnin, ma'am, Ah believes Ah'll go out of mawnin' today from de wais' up."

Unfeathered!

A lady we know had the upholsterer in to spruce up her bedding, and in due course received his bill:

2 pillows made of client's feathers and down..................$3.00

—*New Yorker*

Overheard at Bar Convention

"I will take your case on a contingent fee."

"What is that?"

"Well, a contingent fee to a lawyer means this: If I don't win your case, I get nothing; if I do win it, you get nothing. See?"

This Isn't News

"I don't know whether to buy a house or a car."

"Buy a house, get a mortgage on it, and buy a car with the money—then you will have both."—*Lustige Blaetter, Berlin.*

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Use for Old Records

A YOUNG woman with much spare time on her hands discovered that old phonograph records can be made into fancy and useful dishes and bowls.

By soaking the records in hot water for ten minutes, she softens them; then she shapes them into various desired forms. When exposed to the air they become hard again.

By using the idea presented in the vocations item of August 13th, one may glue postcards or pictures over the label of the record; then it should be shellacked.

This woman has built up a good trade with the neighboring gift shops.—Jane R., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

On the Table

Question: At an organization meeting "A" moved that the officers be a chairman and secretary-treasurer. After discussion, "B" moved that the motion be laid on the table. This was carried. Then "C" moved that the officers be a secretary-treasurer and a committee of six.

(a) May a committee be classed as an officer?

(b) May a motion be entertained, part of which dealt with that which had been laid on the table?

Answer: (a) A committee is not an office, but the members of the committee would be officers if the committee were established by the bylaws.

(b) No; no motion is in order which would interfere with the adoption of the motion laid on the table if it were taken from the table. "A's" motion would have to be taken from the table before the question of offices could be considered at that session or the next session. Upon being taken from the table, "C's" motion could be moved as an amendment.

Daily Anecdote

On the Level

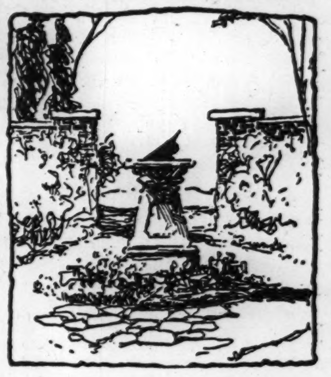
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

SIR HENRY IRVING on one occasion was invited to address the students at the University of Chicago. After a delightful hour in the chapel he received the faculty; and Miss Wallace, who was then head of Beecher Hall, told a pleasing incident which occurred at this reception.

The lady who preceded her in line said to him: "Sir Henry, it is a great pleasure to meet you on the level. I have always looked down on you."

He was very much amused and inquired for her name and address. That evening she received tickets for a box, with a note saying, "It will be a pleasure to meet you on the level again."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



Entertaining Unawares

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Brookline, Mass.

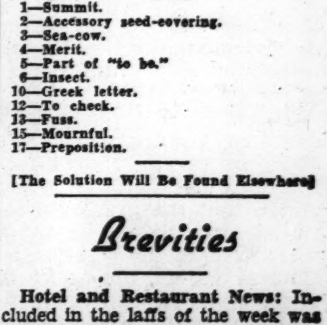
THE owner of a small haberdashery had for his first customer, one day, a very shabby elderly Negro, who reluctantly asked if he might be spared enough money for food, as he hadn't had a job for a long time nor a meal for two days.

Although business seemed to be slack at the time, the store owner gave the Negro enough money for a meal. He recommended a restaurant down the street, and he was pleased to note that the Negro entered it. Then the benefactor promptly forgot the incident.

A week later, this haberdasher was very much disturbed over the fact that it seemed as though his store rental could not be met. At noon, when he was fighting against discouragement, he was astonished to see the same Negro and a well-dressed white gentleman enter the shop. The Negro explained that the white man was a former employer, who had been abroad and had just returned, and that he needed a supply of men's furnishings. Being so grateful for the help he had received from the store owner, the Negro said he thought this would be a good way to reciprocate.

The white man said he hadn't known that there was such a store on that street; and he not only bought a large bill of goods (which amply covered the needed rental), but became a steady customer thereafter.

Crossword Puzzle



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Scotch cap.
4—To peck.
7—Anglo-Saxon money.
8—Bird.
9—Trees.
11—More recent.
14—Weeds.
16—Female of the deer.
18—Roman highway.
19—A number.
20—Terminal.

Down

1—Summit.
2—Accessory seed-covering.
3—Sea-cow.
4—Merit.
5—Part of "to be."
6—Insect.
10—Greek letter.
12—To check.
13—Fuss.
15—Mournful.
17—Preposition.

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

Brevities

Hotel and Restaurant News: Included in the laffs of the week was one fine old gentleman who wanted everyone in the Merrygoround to know that he came from Washington, The City Bureauful.

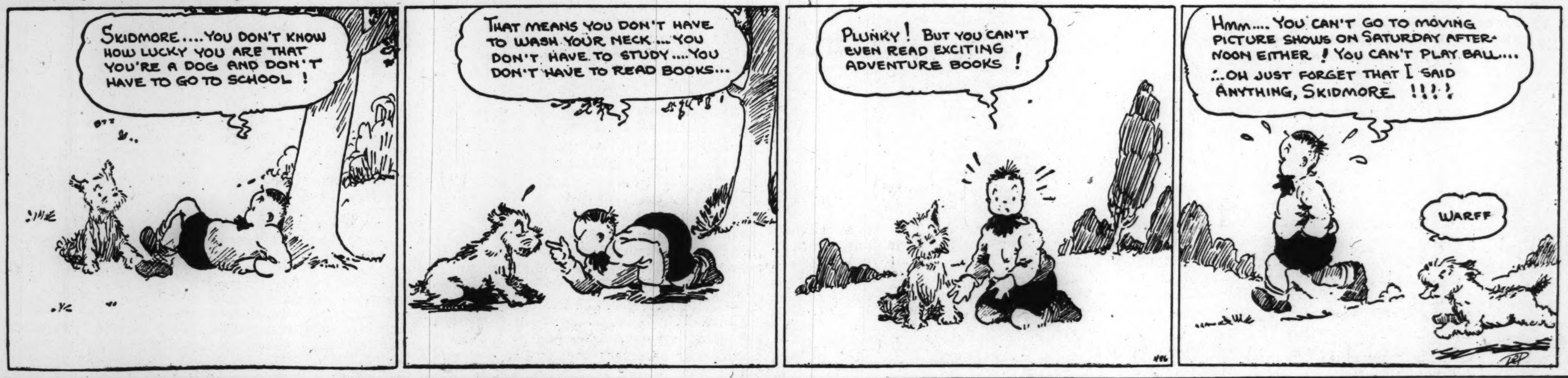
Washington Post: It should be easy for any government to please the people. All they want is lower taxes and larger appropriations.

Detroit News: Rumors of dissension in the Administration family keep us alert for the fascinating headline, "Eccles Irks Ickes."

Whitsitt Imprint: It's common for men to give pretended reasons instead of one real one.

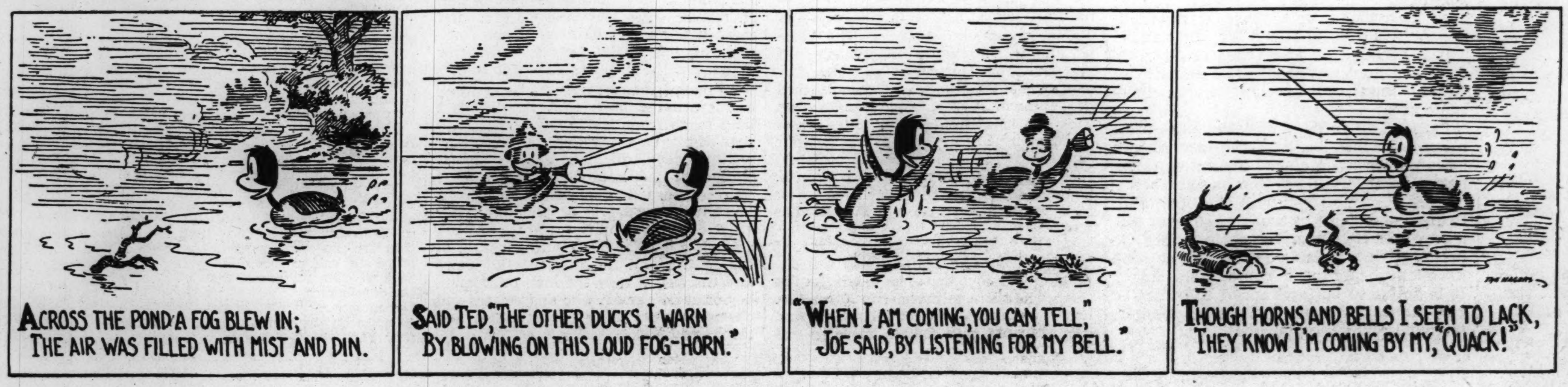
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*But Dogs Are Glad They're Dogs*

By LE PELLEY


SKIDMORE....YOU DON'T KNOW HOW LUCKY YOU ARE THAT YOU'RE A DOG AND DON'T HAVE TO GO TO SCHOOL !
THAT MEANS YOU DON'T HAVE TO WASH YOUR NECK...YOU DON'T HAVE TO STUDY....YOU DON'T HAVE TO READ BOOKS...
PLUNKY! BUT YOU CAN'T EVEN READ EXCITING ADVENTURE BOOKS !
HMM.... YOU CAN'T GO TO MOVING PICTURE SHOWS ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON EITHER ! YOU CAN'T PLAY BALL.... ..OH JUST FORGET THAT I SAID ANYTHING, SKIDMORE !!!!
WARFF

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Warning Quack*

By THE HAGERS


ACROSS THE POND A FOG BLEW IN; THE AIR WAS FILLED WITH MIST AND DIN.
SAID TED, "THE OTHER DUCKS I WARN BY BLOWING ON THIS LOUD FOG-HORN."
"WHEN I AM COMING, YOU CAN TELL," JOE SAID, "BY LISTENING FOR MY BELL."
THOUGH HORNS AND BELLS I SEEM TO LACK, THEY KNOW I'M COMING BY MY, "QUACK!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1936

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Drought Conference

NOTHING quite like the meeting between President Roosevelt and Governor Landon has ever happened before, and there are no rules of etiquette, except common sense and ordinary courtesy, to tell the candidates what to do. But of one thing both Roosevelt and Landon advisers are said to be certain. Neither side may turn the gathering into a political or a partisan contest.

To do so would be political folly. National emergencies such as this drought crisis, rise above politics. Furthermore, neither side, and above all the Roosevelt forces (which have engineered the conference and represent the more colorful and hence the more suspect of the two presidential candidates), may seek to put the other in a political hole. Hence the two candidates have been walking a tight rope of etiquette.

As a matter of fact the conference today may have an important and helpful effect on the drought situation. There may or may not be final agreement between the Kansas followers and the Roosevelt entourage on all phases of drought relief. But the common gesture of the leaders in taking the matter out of politics will have its effect on the rank and file. After all, there is no reason why a critical emergency should not be met on a non-partisan basis with credit to all sides.

There are three parts of the drought situation. There is the emergency of the present; there is the not less critical problem of the coming winter, and finally there is the long-range problem of the future. As to the first two of these, at any rate, there is really no reason why politics should enter. The question of relief is a primary necessity of the moment, and one to which Governor Landon, as well as Mr. Roosevelt, is committed. The fact has been clearly shown that the problem is too big for the separate affected states to meet individually. Federal action is required. Kansas itself is one of the principal sufferers, and it has received a generous donation from Washington with the prospect of more cash in the future. On this ground, then, it would seem that with a little good will politics could be barred.

The longer term problem is the point where rival policies enter. Not many can visualize the immensity of the drought problem, and of the extent to which the Federal government is already committed to long-range relief. In the Dakotas and in some neighboring states the government is now literally carrying whole counties. In North Dakota, before the winter is over, it is possible that half the families will be receiving Federal relief in some form.

A good crop next year would do much to put these families back on their feet. It is here that the two views of future policies separate. One side argues that the drought problem is only a temporary affair; and that the Federal government should shake itself loose as rapidly as possible. The other side holds that the problem is not due to the weather of this season or the next, but that it has been in the making for years and will take years to solve.

The solemn comments of the President's drought committee support the latter view. The wrong kind of agriculture has been used in the great plains area, it is argued; a whole new farm technique must be instituted and vast changes set underway. Otherwise the present tendency to increasing farm tenancy, to an exodus from the land, to worse crop failures and more disastrous soil erosion will be the result.

Here is certainly a problem of major importance. Political recriminations will do little good. It would be stupid also to deny that a vested interest in farm relief has already been established and that both parties in this year's election planks seem committed to perpetuating it. It is a vested interest younger than the eastern tariff bloc, but likely to be politically more powerful in the long run.

Whoever is president after next November must face this situation. It is to be hoped that the conference in Des Moines will help in removing it from politics. But it would be naïve indeed to suppose that the election next November 3 would settle the problem. It is likely to require attention for a long time.

China's Troubled Waters

CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S recent success against Canton apparently did not quell the dissidence in southwest China. As before, the province of Kwangsi is the focus of the trouble. In that almost inaccessible enclave the satrap is a Moslem general and redoubtable warrior named Pei Chung-hsi.

What is his complaint against Nanking? That Chiang Kai-shek has not declared war on Japan. It is true that the progressive manner in which the Japanese are alienating the five northern provinces from China is enough to incense any patriot. Such a patriot, for instance, is Hu Shih, one of the world's great philosophers whom Harvard will shortly delight to honor. Hu Shih's pacifism, as was revealed at the Institute of Pacific Relations at Yosemite and long before that in the columns of The Christian Science Monitor, has undergone a metamorphosis. But there is as much difference between Hu Shih and Pei Chung-hsi as between an automobile and a Peking cart. General Pei belongs to traditional China. And his proclamations must therefore be read in the light of an elaborate ritual handed down by centuries of warring Chinese chieftains which has nothing to do with the subject matter of the proclamations.

Occidentals who have ceased to take Chinese generals at their face value know, however, that Pei is not writing an elegant essay in dissidence and nothing more. He means business. Business is the correct word; for Pei is riled over the neat way in which Chiang Kai-shek has been sidetracking his revenues. A large part of his funds used to be derived from the trade in the wolfram mineral deposits in northern Kwangsi and southern Hunan. The ore used to pass through Pei's province en route for the port of Canton. Now it has been diverted northward to the Yangtze Valley, as has the opium grown in Kweichow province. The taxes on this trade now inure to Chiang Kai-shek's government.

This is not the sole explanation of the new irruption from Kwangsi. Pei's anti-Japanism may be a cloak for pro-Japanism. In other words, it is seriously suggested that the provincial warlords' war threat may be "Made in Japan." The more troubled the Japanese can make the Chinese waters, the better fishing there is for Japanese fishermen. Which would make the affair "curiouser and curiouser."

A RECENT meeting of glass technologists appointed a committee to find out what glass really is. That seems like a waste of time, glass has always seemed pretty clear to us.

IN SPITE of his promise of no politics, President Roosevelt brought the rain with him on his tour of the drought-stricken area.

Mechanizing the Cotton Field

COTTON, already the subject of one industrial revolution, seems threatened with another. Field trials of a mechanical cotton picker, under development for several years, attracted an intently interested crowd near Stoneville, Miss., a few days ago, and other tests of it will be made soon at the agricultural experiment station there.

If the old story of displacement of labor is told in the cotton fields of the American South it will be an overturn affecting millions of farm laborers and tenants, both colored and white, with tremendous implications in the changes of human habits, occupations, attachments and welfare. The key point to be kept in view in such a readjustment is that the so-called displacement of labor can be and indeed must be only temporary. It involves a change, a growth, a retraining—a transition which may be full of bitter hardship unless some conscientious attention to the problem smooths the way.

Fortunately the inventors in this instance, the Rust brothers, John and Mack, have a commendable sense of social responsibility. They have already arranged that their machines shall be leased only to operators who guarantee a fair wage standard and that their profits above a reasonable salary shall go into a foundation for the purpose of fostering co-operative farms and stores and educational projects for the agricultural workers affected by the innovation.

It should not be supposed that the Rust brothers or their foundation can do all that is needed to ease a fundamental change in rural economy; community co-operation and individual initiative will be necessary, too. But with these an invention designed to lighten labor should benefit rather than injure men.

Certainly in the long run the spinning-machine and power-loom which wrought the industrial revolution in England have given work to thousands for every ten hand workers they superseded. Recently the surprising assertion was made in another field, the printing industry, that besides the thousands of jobs the linotype machine has provided there are still today more hand compositors than there were when it was introduced fifty years ago.

Cheaper supplies can broaden the use of even such a staple as cotton, or encourage new uses. Perhaps we shall find it used as a binder for roads. Or research can find new occupations for idle hands. The suggestion of an exodus of Negroes from the South overlooks the potentialities of industrial development in that same area.

Perhaps all these observations are premature. It may be that the mechanical cotton picker still faces insurmountable obstacles. It is said yet to miss some bolls, to pick up some trash with the fiber, and to discolor the lint by crushing some of the leaves. Nevertheless, its performance is probably as promising as that of the McCormick reaper at a comparable stage. It is better to be forehanded than negligent about the consequences of possible technological unemployment.

Landon in the Round

Book News of the Day

WITH the disarming remark: "This isn't much of a book," William Allen White gives some description of the presidential campaign thus far, a good deal of personal history of Alfred M. Landon, and an interpretation of the real issues before the people. WHAT IT'S ALL ABOUT (New York: Macmillan. $1.25) integrates the 1936 campaign with the last eighty years of American history—the irresistible urge for distributive justice.

"The issues of today," says this close adviser of Governor Landon, "take root in the soil sowed by Bryan forty years ago, plowed by the populace, pre-empted by the Grangers and the Greenbackers and even the Free Soilers in the middle of the Nineteenth Century. It is obvious now that the production of wealth will take care of itself in America. The problem of distribution is lagging as far behind the ideals of justice today as the problems of production lagged at the end of the Eighteenth Century."

* * *

Mr. White has written useful historical material. His story of the early stages of the Landon campaign—the rise of an entirely unknown candidate in little more than a year, to attain the presidential nomination by acclamation—puts down in cold print material that is usually lost or garbled in different people's memories.

This book is a better campaign document for Governor Landon—because of its frank and often unflattering touches—than either of the two biographies on the market. It interprets, through the eyes of a close and capable observer, this candidate about whom the American people need to know a great deal.

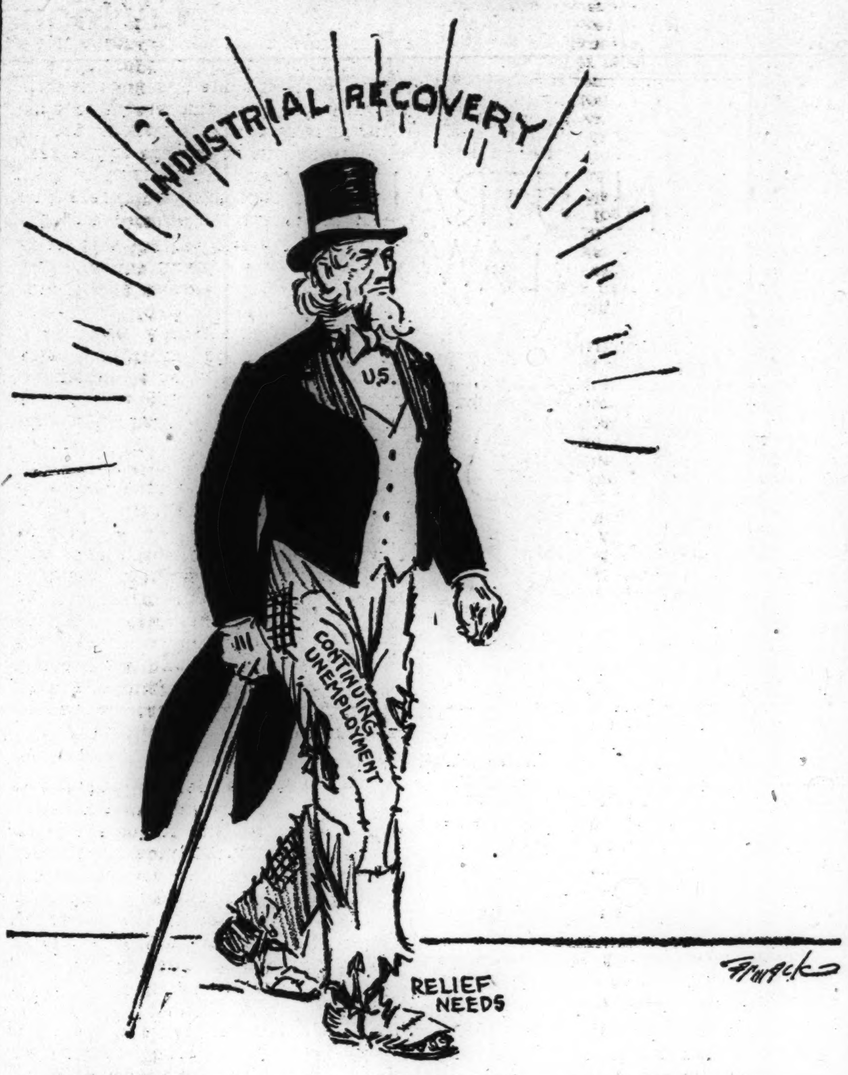
But Mr. White has written, in a few fine passages, something far greater than a political pamphlet. He speaks for his generation—the generation born too late to fight in the Civil War. And he concludes that his generation, like every other, had a rendezvous with destiny, too. "That generation made sad mistakes," he says. "But today looking back, the stragglers of that generation can appreciate keenly how imperfect, indeed how cruel in many ways is the civilization they have erected.

* * *

"This fine new generation coming up over the hill to its moon-eyed Rooseveltian rendezvous, will make as many mistakes as we made—the human average. Progress will only go so fast and so far as common sense living the day by day life of the common man. This campaign is but an extension of the midsummer madness at Cleveland and Philadelphia. Yet if at the end we keep our feet, if at the end we walk in reason and in common sense avoiding temptations to emotion and hysteria, the result, whatever it will be, will be worth the cost."

There speaks the balance-wheel influence in American life. E. D. C.

Rags and Riches



Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Propagandizing Lower Liquor Taxes

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

While many of the great newspapers of the United States, deluded by promises of millions of dollars for liquor advertising, were agitating for repeal of the national prohibition amendment, their columns were filled with glowing promises of the immense public revenues that would be derived from taxes on the alcoholic-beverage industry. An eminent professor in a great university predicted that an annual revenue of at least $1,000,000,000 would be obtained from this source.

Now that prohibition is gone, we find these newspapers piping a different tune. They have received their share of their bargain with the liquor interests; more than $17,000,000 having been paid them last year for liquor advertising. But they find that their predictions that prohibition repeal would abolish bootlegging and smuggling of liquor have not been fulfilled, and many of them are printing much liquor propaganda to the effect that the high federal and state taxes on liquor are responsible for the continuance of the illegal liquor traffic that prevailed under prohibition.

The latest recruit to the forces working for lower liquor taxes is Mr. John D. Rockefeller Jr., proprietor of a retail liquor bar in Radio City, who lends his name to one of the stereotyped statements of the liquor publicity bureau, asserting that the taxes on liquors should be reduced. There is nothing new in his demand for lower taxes on a business in which he is personally interested, but the great amount of space accorded him in the press indicates that the liquor interests are preparing for a general movement to secure a substantial reduction in their taxes.

New York, N. Y. WHIDDEN GRAHAM

Oral Reading in Factories

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the cigar factories of southern Florida, the workers employ a person, preferably a man, to "READ." He is called the reader, or in Spanish, the Leedor. He sits on a raised dais at the rear of the room, with the work benches in front of him, in rows.

His salary is contributed by the cigar workers themselves, and rarely does it pay less than $40 a week. A good reader reads rapidly, and is much in demand, as the workers turn the cigars faster to a good reader.

He reads the morning paper, aloud, from the front page to the back. He makes no personal comment upon what he reads. Often during the day he reads them articles from various magazines, and other papers.

In this manner, these cigar people, who work from early morn until late at night, have a chance to better their education, and also keep abreast with the news of the times.

Would it not be wonderful if many of our other large industries could adopt some means of following this example? It might assist in blotting out a great deal of mass ignorance. Furthermore, it is my belief that "a man of letters" is not always an intelligent man. But a man who is familiar with his life, country, and condition may become a great benefit to his own community. MRS. G. C. ROBBINS

Buffalo, N. Y.

North . . South . . East . . West

The Maine Tradition Persists

By Frank L. Perrin

UP IN Maine, or down in Maine, as the people of all the other New England states insist upon saying, the home folks, having satisfactorily fulfilled their functions as hosts to several hundred thousand summer visitors, now are setting the stage for their quadrennial prologue to the November elections. The modest Mainites do not appear over-conscious of the white light focused upon their September state election event. They are aware, of course, that it has often been declared that "as Maine goes in September, so the nation will go in November." Their neighbors, who know them more or less intimately through frequent friendly contacts, are not misled or deceived by this apparent disclaimer or casual indifference. The situation is being appropriately and interestingly dramatized.

After an all-too-brief sojourn among Maine's people and its coasts and hills, one comes away with the conviction that all the state's men and women are confirmed politicians. By that I mean that they are all deeply concerned in the present and future welfare of America. They remember the important parts played throughout the years by Maine's illustrious sons. Politics is not a game in Maine. It is unfinished business. Between seasons the agenda is laid on the table, always with the unspoken assurance that discussion is to be resumed when the need arises.

* * *

New Deal historians, possibly in the desire to prepare popular thought for what many believe will be the result of the state elections in Maine on Sept. 14, naturally enough refer to the record of Maine's past performances. The state is almost habitually Republican. It digresses from this course at times, forgetting its traditions and the political doctrines of Blaine and Hamlin and their devout followers. In quite recent years many have deserted the familiar camp grounds and espoused doctrinal theories which were new and strange. Some of those thus influenced seem now to be ready to turn back to their former allegiances.

No keen and unbiased observer of political trends in Maine today will express any serious doubt as to the verdict the people there will render in November. Local and regional complications and commitments may remain more or less persuasive in determining the result of the September elections, but not many of those who are best qualified to forecast the outcome admit the probability of a New Deal victory even then.

Even with this pervading intensity and the deep interest in politics everywhere apparent, I found it a little difficult to surrender myself to these influences during our visit. There are many attractions and beauties along the coast and in the wooded hilly country which easily persuade one to forget the mistakes we are prone to make and the political blunders we seek always to correct. One is inclined to the conviction that in such an environment it would not be difficult to forget political contentions entirely. Lacking the ability to ignore these problems, one might still persuade himself that, thus circumstanced, he would be able to find the right answer.

* * *

It is a little late in the season—late enough at least to absolve the enthusiast who might be accused of having joined the army of Maine publicity writers, if by chance he should speak or write somewhat extravagantly of the state's natural charm and her abounding and abundant beauties of shores, and lakes, and countryside. Within Maine's rugged borders lie the varied charms which appeal to the habitual level gaze of the sons and daughters of the prairie states. These homely beauties had been described to me in my youth by forebears who had inherited, as they believed and as I was taught to believe, the possibly commendable but not easily understandable taciturnity of the earlier New Englanders. Accustomed to surf-beaten shores or towering pine forests and meandering mountain heights, the denizen sees but finally fails to observe or appreciate the beauties all about him.

To me, personally, remains the abiding and gratifying hope that the things I have to do from day to day and year to year will be engrossing enough and compelling enough to make satiety impossible, or at least improbable. Salt in one's soup and sugar in apple sauce lend flavor and the proper degree of piquancy. After all, it depends upon the mixture of work and play, of familiarity and surprise, of the prairie and the hills, of the shore and the city. Happy the man or woman, boy or girl, however, who appreciates and cherishes most those opportunities and things at hand.

Mirror of World Opinion

"Remember The Kane?"

A LITTLE spark that sputtered off the coast of distant Spain—a spark that might have ignited the fires of another American war.

If any one of the six bombs dropped from a Spanish plane into the waters around the United States destroyer Kane had hit the mark and killed American sailors and officers aboard, we might now be repeating what happened thirty-eight years ago when the Maine was sunk in Havana harbor—remember the Maine?

The "Kane incident" is one of those things which happen in a war zone. The only sure way to keep from getting involved is to stay away from the fight. Which brings us to ask what the destroyer Kane and other American naval vessels are doing off the Spanish coast and how much longer they should remain there?

When Spaniards started shooting each other on July 20, official United States representatives in Spain told Americans to clear out of the country. On August 3 Secretary of State Hull issued an official warning that our Government could no longer be responsible for the safety of those who refused to avail themselves of the facilities for evacuation. The facilities at that time consisted of a United States Coast Guard cutter, a battleship and a cruiser, plus several other naval vessels of co-operating European powers. Day after day United States emissaries in Spain repeated the warning, each time with more emphasis.

In the last month an estimated one thousand Americans have heeded and have been evacuated. An estimated 500 remain. Now, instead of three, there are four American vessels of war in Spanish waters. (The battleship has left for home and two destroyers have taken its place.)

Manning those four vessels, which stand ready to serve when, as and if the 500 Americans decide to depart, are some 846 officers and enlisted men.

The proportion is all wrong: 126,000,000 Americans at home, who want no trouble with either loyalist or rebel Spaniards; 846 men in uniform thousands of miles from the shores they are supposed to defend—over there to await the convenience of 500 American citizens who, for reasons of their own, tarry in the danger zone.

A month of warning and waiting for them to make up their minds should be enough.—*New York World-Telegram.*

The Wide Horizon

"Disentangling" Incidents

By H. B. Elliston

IT HAS been pointed out that the shells with which the U. S. S. Kane replied to the airplane which attacked her off Cadiz were the second to be fired "in anger" by an American war vessel since the World War. The first occasion was on the Yangtze in 1927. Then, as now, the affair expedited a disentanglement instead of, as so often happens, an entanglement.

In 1927, the Chinese were in the throes of the revolution which brought to power the present Nationalist Government. From their base at Canton the Nationalists had marched to the Yangtze, where they had split into two factions, Radicals under Soviet Russian guidance and Moderates under Chiang Kai-shek. The object of the two factions was to get possession of Nanking, the old southern capital, then loyal to the old regime. On March 24, a tatterdemalion army, afterwards identified as belonging to the Radicals, appeared at the gates of the city. After defeating the defending soldiery, the newcomers ran riot, attacking and looting the foreign quarters, including the consulates. Six foreigners were killed and seven wounded.

Nanking is situated on the Yangtze river. Lying in the anchorage were the gunboats of several of the principal powers. They opened fire on the revolutionary forces. The only naval vessels that did not join in the demonstration, curiously enough, were those flying the Japanese flag, Japan at that time pursuing a conciliatory policy of refraining from forceful measures even when provoked. It was left to American and British gunboats to prevent any destruction of foreign life or property in Nanking. They laid down a barrage under cover of which the beleaguered foreigners were able to reach the boats and safety.

* * *

In the affected countries the "Nanking outrage" caused a lively demand for reprisals against the revolutionaries. In Peking the diplomatic corps formed a committee comprising the British, American, Japanese and French ministers to determine the form of such reprisals. It was my job as a newspaper correspondent to keep in touch with the developments at their daily meetings. Of course nothing was given out. But I used to see the British Minister, Sir Miles Lampson, now High Commissioner to Egypt, and, when he couldn't reveal any news, he took me into his confidence in the "off the record" manner that President Roosevelt has made so well known. I gathered that nothing less than a blockade of the whole Yangtze region was in prospect.

It surprised me that the State Department should allow the American Minister to discuss a project which at home would have been dubbed imperialistic and unneutral. I discovered later that Secretary Kellogg was not fully *au courant* with what was going on in Peking. One day I called at the British *yamen* and found Sir Miles Lampson at the door. He turned to greet me, and then said, "You have just missed MacMurray [the American Minister, who is now Ambassador to Constantinople]." Poor fellow, he is quite broken up. He says there is no use in his sitting any further in our 'Nanking' group. But," he added hastily, as if regretting what had slipped out, "Mac will tell you all about it."

I knew better, but I did not say anything, lest the Minister might bind me to secrecy. But I did not call at the American Legation. Minister MacMurray was a tight-lipped man who generally said everything in confidence. What had occurred had, of course, dawned upon me as soon as Sir Miles began to speak. The State Department must have withdrawn entirely from any discussions about reprisals. I determined for the first time in my journalistic career to treat my inference as a fact and went home to dispatch a telegram to that effect.

* * *

The next day, still quaking at the chance I had taken, I went to the club, the rendezvous for the foreign community in Peking. There I was greeted with a howl from my newspaper colleagues. One of them was Walter Duranty. My entire wire had been resent to him by the New York Times with a query as to what was behind it. The other correspondents also had received the wire in brief. They told me that the Legation officials had told them that they knew all about my message because they had received it themselves from the State Department. Disingenuously, however, they had persuaded the correspondents that I was mistaken.

Duranty said, "I am going to throw you down," meaning that on the basis of his understanding by the American Legation, he was going to cable a denial. Still somewhat nervous, I plucked up my courage to warn him to be careful, and, challenged to reveal my source, suggested desperately that he ought to talk to the French Minister. Incidentally, this is what he did, with, apparently, fairly confirmatory results; for he later told me he had not been so blunt in his dispatch as he said he would be. Another colleague warned me, jokingly, "You certainly had better make yourself scarce; X (meaning an official at the American Legation) is after you with an ax." So I avoided the American officials and awaited developments.

My uneasiness was dissipated the next morning when, on opening the local paper, I read a full statement from Secretary Kellogg, saying that the American Minister had been instructed to retire from any negotiations on reprisals.